The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,376—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1888.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class French Chef.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

TANAGRA FIGURES.

PLASTIC FACSIMILES
OF
TINTED STATUETTES
FROM TANAGRA, GREECE.

R. LEUCHNER, VIENNA.

Illustrated Catalogues of this beautiful series of classic Statuettes, on application at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	31st July.
	B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th ,,
	B.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.	28th ,,
	B.L. CLYDE	4124	800	W. D. Mudie	4th Sept,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Brown.	11th ,,
					Friday.
	B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th ,,
	P.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
1st, 15th, and 29th August,
and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th July, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug	10th Oct.
PO			10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	on the 4th August, 1888
BISAGNO	on the 25th August, 1888

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Aug., 1888.

VIVONE

THE TABLE BEVERAGE OF THE DAY.

EXCESSIVE INDULGENCE IN TEA OR Coffee is the frequent cause of Congested Liver. This may generally be staved off by a timely substitution of VIVONE.

ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS HAVE THEIR properties marred by a narcotic action which deadens the perceptive sense. No such action characterizes the effect of VIVONE.

UNDER A TROPICAL THIRST NO digestion, however robust, can long resist the vitiating influences of Tea, Coffee, and Alcoholic Liquids. But the digestive powers may be restored and thirst may be subdued by the adoption as an article of diet of VIVONE.

REDUCED PRICES.

Per dozen, Rs. 2. Case of 2 dozen, Rs. 4-4.
Case of 6 dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP and Co., Limited,
LPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

By Authority of the Calcutta Turf Club.

THE RULES OF RACING.

TOGETHER
WITH RULES RELATING TO LOTTERIES,
BETTING, &c.,
TO COME INTO OPERATION ON 1st AUGUST, 1883
CLOTH, Rs. 2.

THE RACING CALENDAR

WILL BE PUBLISHED
ON 2nd AUGUST AND ON THE FOLLOWING ALTERNATE THURSDAYS.
Annual Subscription, Rs. 12.

ADVERTISEMENTS RELATING TO RACE HORSES, EMPLOYMENT, ACCOMMODATION, AND ALL MATTERS CONNECTED WITH RACING WILL BE ADMITTED.

THACKER, SPINK AND CO.,
CALCUTTA.

M

GUID

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th August, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 5th August, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, 6th August, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, at noon.

FOR MARMAGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY CALLING AT RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Marmagao every SATURDAY, at noon and Marmagao every TUESDAY, at 7 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.

Bombay to Marmagao	1st class	Rs. 20
Do.	2nd class	,, 10
Do.	Deck, without diet	,, 5

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd August, 1888. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *via* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA	2,880	On or about 31st August 1888.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th July, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING,

STRONG, RELIABLE.
BEST MAKE.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

			Cash prices. Rs.	as.
One-Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes		each	0	10
Eighteen-Penny	do.	do. ,,	1	0
Two-Shilling	do.	do. ,,	1	2
Three-Shilling	do.	do. ,,	1	12
Five-Shilling	do.	do. ,,	2	12

BOXES OF DRY CAKE WATER COLOURS.

		Rs.	as.
Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,,	4	4
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c	,,	8	8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,,	15	0
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,,	30	0
Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes, Pens, P[illegible], Chinaware, &c., &c.	,,	72	0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

		Rs.	as.
Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	,,	6	8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c	,,	13	0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	,,	22	0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

		Rs.	as.
Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes, Colour, &c	,,	15	0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes, Colour, &c	,,	35	0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes, Colour, &c	,,	52	0

And other sizes.

For colours contained in all the above boxes, see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT.
GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.
Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S
SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES
SKY AND WASH BRUSHES.
BEST CAMEL'S-HAIR BRUSHES.
WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.
BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.

HOSIERY.

TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate they have just received the following new articles :—

Article	Price
COTTON ½ HOSE—	
Plain Brown	from Rs. 5-0 to 15-0 doz
Plain White	,, ,, 13-8 to 14-8 ,,
Fancy Striped	,, ,, 13-8 to 22-8 ,,
Fancy Mixed	,, ,, 13-8 to 18-0 ,,
Plain Fancy Colours	,, ,, 13-8 to 18-0 ,,
Navy Blue, Cotton Embroidered	....
Black, Cotton Embroidered	....
LISLE THREAD ½ HOSE—	
Plain White	,, ,, 18-0 to 20-0 ,,
Fancy Coloured	,, ,, 20-0 to 22-8 ,,
Fancy Striped	,, ,, 21-8 to 22-8 ,,
BEST QUALITY, PURE SILK ½ HOSE—	
Black Embroidered Colours	per pair Rs. 8-0
Fancy Coloured Embroidered Self.	,, ,, 8-0
THIN MERINO ½ HOSE—	
Plain Self Drabs	from Rs. 18-0 to 23-0 doz.
Drab Fancy Stripes	,, ,, 16-8 to 40-0 ,,
CASHMERE ½ HOSE—	
All Shades	,, ,, 18-0 to 21-8 ,,
HANDKNITTED ½ HOSE—	
Heather Mixtures	,, ,, 18-0 to 19-8 doz.
HANDKNITTED HOSE—	
Fancy Mixed and Navy Blue	from Rs. 33-0 to 54-0 doz.

BANIANS.

Article	Price
INDIA GAUZE, ½ Sleeves	from Rs. 20-0 to 22-0 doz.
Fine Gauze, ½ Sleeves	,, ,, 24-8 to 31-0 ,,
Elastic Gauze, ½ Sleeves	,, ,, 43-8 to 54-0 ,,
Superfine Gauze, ½ Sleeves	,, ,, 63-0 to 80-0 ,,
Silk and Wool Gauze, ½ Sleeves	,, ,, 94-0 to 112 ,,
Stout White Merino, Long Sleeves	,, ,, 63-0 to 80-0 ,,
Stout Shetland Lambswool, Long Sleeves	,, ,, 75-0 to 90-0 ,,

DRAWERS AND PANTS.

Article	Price
India Gauze Drawers, short	Rs. 36-0 to 44-0 doz.
Elastic Gauze Drawers	,, 56-0 to 69-0 ,,
Elastic Gauze Pants, long	,, 57-0 to 70-0 ,,
Stout White Merino Pants long	,, 85-0 to 98-0 ,,
Stout Shetland Lambswool Pants, long	,, 85-0 per 102-0 ,,
Striped or Plain Coloured Bathing Drawers	,, 1-4 to 2-4 pr. pair

White Kid Gloves.
Dogskin Gloves.
Knitted Gloves.
Ties and Scarves.
Turkish Towels.
Dressing Gowns.
Cholera Belts.

White Evening Ties.
Black Do.
Silk and Cashmere Mufflers.
Striped Silk Gymkhana Squares.
Cash's Towels.
Braces of all descaiptions.
Travelling Rugs and Mauds.

RAIN AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
&c., &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"KAISERS."

COCA WINE.

THE valuable properties of the Coca leaf, though long known in South America as a stimulant in cases of excessive mental or bodily exertion, has only within the last few years been realized in this country.

Coca acts as a stimulant to the nervous and muscular systems. It has none of the ill effects of a Narcotic, and the appetite and digestion are not impaired by its use.

Coca Wine, as prepared by Kemp and Co., will be found the best and most agreeable form in which to take this valuable Drug.

Coca Wine may be taken alike by the strong and invalid with benefit. In seasickness it has been used with the most gratifying resnlts.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS' "FERRINTOSH"

"INNOCENTIA"

FULLY MAINTAINS ITS POSITION AS ONE OF THE BEST WHISKIES EVER IMPORTED INTO INDIA.

REALLY GOOD.
OLD,
PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

Per dozen, Rs. 24.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

ESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.,

(OF CALCUTTA,)

VELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, &C., &C.,

BOMBAY BRANCH,

73, ESPLANADE ROAD,

(CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET).

NGS—

t, or with claw settings ; all
with other stones—Rubies,
arls, &c. Prices vary entire-
beauty, size, and value of
800. A choice and exten-
from.

Bangles of tasteful
Rs. 35 to Rs. 250.
gle, Rs. 65 cash.
sh. 1888 is the
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LADIES' GOLD WATCH CHAINS—

Ladies' Gold Albert Chains with, and without, Tassels, in various pretty patterns. The latest fashion is a Watch Chain which also forms a Bracelet, priced from Rs. 52 to Rs. 170.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCH CHAINS—

Gentlemen's Watch Chains in the following fashionable patterns :—Close Curb, Open Curb, Trace, Fetter and Trace, Fetter and Three Links, Double Fetter-knot and Trace, Double Fetter, Fetter and New Twist, all fitted with Bar, Drop-piece, with Gold Ring and Watch Swivel, gold, priced from Rs. 80 to Rs. 150 cash.

Silver Alberts, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 15 cash.

Plaited Hair Alberts, with gold mounts, bar and drop, Rs. 50, cash.

GOLD STUDS AND BUTTONS—

Sets of plain Gold Studs, Collar Button and Sleeve Links, the set Rs. 40, cash.

Sets of 18ct. Gold Studs and Collar Button, Rs. 27 cash.

Sleeve Links, Torpedo and Dumb Bell, Rs. 36, cash.
Double Dumb Bell, Rs. 35, cash.
Egg Dumb Bell, Rs. 39, cash.
Horse Shoe and Whip, Rs. 44, cash.
Cannon and Ball Rs. 36 cash.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50 ; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45 ; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34 ; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2⅛ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework ; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring ; new patent Chain ; best red rubber tires ; adjustable step and footrest ; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle ; enamelled black ; all bright parts nickelled ; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7¼ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45 ; Silver, Rs. 80, 85 ; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze : on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35 ; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

GEM OF THE HIMALAYA,

A Rare and Wonderful Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE,

A Peerless Tea of Superb Flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.

Superior Tea of Fine and Delicate Flavour, at Re. 1-10 per lb.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE.

A Rich Tea of Extra Pungent Flavour, at Re. 1-6 per lb.

THESE ARE THE MOST PERFECT NEW SEASONS SPRING CROP TEAS that India can produce.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 ,, ,, Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES 6 ,, ,, Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

THORPE & Co.,

MILITARY AND CIVIL TAILORS

HAVE RECEIVED a CONSIGNMENT of NEW GOODS, of very thin texture, especially adapted for Coolness and Comfort in Wear during the Hot Season.

		Rs.	as
ANGOLAS, a very thin and fine Material, large Pattern, in all Colours.	Lounge, Coat, Vest, and Trousers	52	0
DITTO, in Medium substance and Pattern, all Shades.	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers	52	0
DITTO, in small and Plain Patterns, all Colours	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Treusers	45	0
Worsteds, in Stripes and Checks, a large Assortment ; Light and Dark Colours.	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers 52 to	56	0
SHEPHERDS PLAID, in both large and small Patterns, a nice Selection.	Lounge Coat and Trousers	40	0
CHEVIOTS, a thin and fine make, in Light Colours.	Lounge Coat and Trousers	37	0
DAY or OFFICE COATS, the New Lama Cloth ; beautifully cool and pleasant wear, in neat Plaids and Checks.	Lounge Coat	14	0
FANCY WAISTCOATINGS, in Spots and Checks.	Waistcoat	10	0
In plain Colours.	Ditto	8	8
LIGHT TROUSERS, in Newest Patterns, all Colours.	Trousers Rs. 15 to	18	0

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOLUNTEER CLUB, BOMBAY.
SMOKING CONCERT.

SATURDAY, 4TH AUGUST, 1888, AT 9 P.M.
ADMISSION, ONE RUPEE.
Apply for Tickets to HONY. SECRETARY.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

THE fine s. s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, Capt. DELTBSON, sails as above on or about the 27th August, 1888. Has excellent accommodation for Cabin passengers.—Apply

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Samuel Street, 3rd August, 1888. Owners.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, of Rs. 15 per Share (free of Indian Income-Tax) has been declared, and made payable on and after the 15th August, 1888, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register this day.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Broach, 31st July, 1888.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, of Rs. 20 per share (free of Indian Income-Tax) has been declared, and made payable on and after the 15th August, 1888, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register this day.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Broach, 31st July, 1888.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the article "COPRA" will be tested for tonnage, on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p. m., at the godowns of Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS, Carnac Bunder, when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 2nd August, 1888.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING for the TRAVANCORE POLICE for the year M. E. 1064, will be received by the Superintendent of Police, Trivandrum, till noon, on the 27th August, 1888.

2. For further information refer to hand-bills which can be had on application to O. H. Bensley, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Trivandrum; Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras; or Messrs. Wallibhoy Kaderbhoy and Co., Bombay.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.
Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 23rd July, 1888.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Fort Custom House, on MONDAY, the 6th instant, of unclaimed and confiscated goods, consisting of 412 Cases Ginger Ale Bottles, Hardware, Glassware, Bars and Bundles Iron, Bags Sweeping's of Rice and other Grain, Deck Chairs, Glass Beads, Pearl Buttons, Grimault's French Remedies, Rattans, Empty Boxes, Barrel of Vermouth, Case of Laager Beer, small Kerosine Oil Stove, Samples, Spirits, Chinaware, Silk Turbans, 12 Circular Saws, Logs of Timber, Toys, and Miscellaneous other articles.

The sale will commence at 1 p.m. A deposit of 25 per cent to be paid when the lots are knocked down, and the goods to be cleared within one week from the day of sale; failing which the deposit will be forfeited. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

E. LAWRENCE,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.
Bombay Custom House, 31st July, 1888.

MORE BURGLARS IN LONDON.
A
CHUBB'S SAFE ATTACKED.

LATEST TESTIMONIAL.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS MANUFACTORY,
21, Southampton-row, High Holborn, W.C., July 9, 1888.

Gentlemen,—A CHUBB'S Patent SAFE in my possession was last Friday night vigorously attacked by burglars, who attempted by drills, wedges, and other appliances to obtain the cash inside. I am glad to say your work stood the test admirably, and the Safe successfully resisted their attempt.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
(Signed) P. MEAGHER.
To Messrs. Chubb,

SAFES, BOXES, LOCKS & PADLOCKS
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CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
87, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of ESMAIL SHAIK BOODUN, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased. ZORABAI, (widow of SHAIK BOODUN SHAIK MONICK) the mother of the said deceased, and AYSHABAI, widow of the said deceased ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay
L. N. BANAJEE,
The 30th day of July, 1888.
Messrs. JAMSETJI CURSETJI CAMA,
Petitioners Attorney.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

- Albums (Photo, & Scrap).
- Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).
- Bath Tubs (Travellers', with Cover).
- BENTWOOD FURNITURE.
- Canteen Baskets.
- Carpets.
- CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
- Cigar Cases and Holders.
- CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Th. Vafiadis).
- Cigarettes (own Manufacture).
- Cigarette Cases and Holders.
- COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.
- Counterpanes.
- Curtains (Door and Window).
- D'Oyleys.
- Eau de Stuttgart.
- ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
- Folding Tables (Iron).
- Home Gymnasium.
- Luncheon Baskets.
- PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
- PIANOS, Lipp's Square and Semi-Grand.
- Piano Insulators.
- Piano Stools.
- Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
- Roasting Jacks and Screens.
- Sheeting.
- Shikar Cloth.
- Smokers' Requisites.
- Snuffs.
- Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
- TABLE LINEN.
- Teas, Neilgherry.
- TOBACCOS.
- Toilette Table Covers.
- Towels.
- Warming Stoves.
- Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.
- Wash Stands, Livingstone's Patent.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on Application.

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BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.

Trial order solicited.
Price List forwarded on application to

RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
Seed Stores,
Ranikhet.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. (60) Sixty, for Whole Share, and Rs. (30) Thirty for Half Share, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, free of income-tax, will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 3rd Proximo, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m, at the Company's Office, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register, on the 26th instant, on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 26th instant, to THURSDAY, the 2nd Proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS and Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st July, 1888.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 3rd August next, at 2-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1888.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re election.
4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 18th July, 1888.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 3rd August next, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1888.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GRAEVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1888.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 3rd August next, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1888.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, 18th July, 1888. Agents.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 3rd August next, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1888.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year, in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1888.

THE HOWARD & BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 3rd August next, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1888.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1888.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 3rd August next, at 5 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1888.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1888.

MADRAS RAILWAY CO.

TENDERS FOR ENGLISH CANVAS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for the SUPPLY OF 20,000 YARDS OF ENGLISH CANVAS, SAIL OR NAVY, No. 1, 24 inches wide, 36 or 42 yards in a bolt.

The cloth must be quite new and sound, and must be delivered at the General Stores, Royapuram, Madras, in the following quantities:—5,000 yards by the 15th September, 1888, and 5,000 yards by the 1st of each following month until the whole 20,000 yards have been delivered; but the total quantity will be received at an earlier date, if desired by the successful Tenderer.

The cloth will be measured along its centre by each piece being opened out on the ground, and it will be subject to rejection if not equal to the quality of the accepted sample.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a sample and a deposit of Rs. 500, and must be delivered at the Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram, Madras, before noon, on 20th August, 1888.

The person or persons whose Tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying the value of the stamp. The deposit of the successful tenderer will be forfeited in case of failure to carry out the contract.

Patterns of the desired quality may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Royapuram, on any date prior to the 20th proximo between 11 a.m., and 2 p.m., Sundays excepted, or a sample will be supplied on application to the General Storekeeper.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS B. HANNA,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram Terminus, 30th July, 1888.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
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Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lawes Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

NOTICES.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

W. JORDAN AND Co., Proprietors.

NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st August, 1888, our rates of Insurance will be as under:—

	Per cent per annum
For Prince's Dock Warehouses	2 as. nett.
For Local Risks (exclusive of Cotton Mills and Presses)	2 as. nett and upwards.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents NORWICH UNION FIRE INSUR. SOCIETY.
" PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE.
" LANCASHIRE INSURANCE.
" FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

IN pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII. of 1866, and Section 28 of Act II. of 1874, as amended by Act IX. of 1881, notice is hereby given that all Persons having Claims against the undermentioned Estate should prove their Claims at this office on or before FRIDAY, the 10th day of August, 1888, after which date no Claims will be admitted, and the assets of the Estate will be distributed—

MISS LUCY GORMAN, late of Clare Road Convent, Bombay, known by the name of SISTER MARY ST. IGNATIUS, who died at Bombay on the 24th February, 1886.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General, Bengal.
1, Council House Street, Calcutta, 29th June, 1888.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.—MOST delightfully situated in the healthiest part of Bombay and overlooking the sea. Patronised by the *elite* of Bombay and the other Presidencies, the Aristocracy of England, and the Crown Heads of Europe. Unequalled in comfort, cleanliness, accommodation. Officers of the United Services, studying languages, will find this establishment suitable to their purpose. It is pronounced by the highest Medical Authorities in the land to be a perfect sanitarium for invalids. Unsolicited and unsurpassed testimonials.

The Breach Candy Swimming Bath is in the immediate vicinity.

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An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages, large 8 vol. containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for MS. additions, Rs. 2-8.
Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, COOPER, MADON & Co., and SUNDER PANDURANG, Booksellers, Bombay.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW STATIONERY

CAN BE HAD AT
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(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—Albert size, extra double thick.........	8 0	per ream.
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	"
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THICK SATIN, SUPERFINE, CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	"
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	"
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality..................	2 8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5."	2 0	"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY,..............	1 4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Green Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	"
"VELLUM," strong, thick, and unglazed	2 2	per 250
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	"
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 0	"
RAILWAY BUFF	2 0	"
"ADVERTISER," No. 4	1 14	"
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above..............	1 12	"
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	"
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	per 250
"GLOBE, No. 7, extra large	0 13	"
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	"

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IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match......	2 8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted.........	0 12	"
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	

Other varieties from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND..........................	£800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL......	£ 567,000.
REST......	" 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " .... 4 per cent. "

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

HEAD OFFICE.—39 a, Threadneedle Street, London.	
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£465,250.
RESERVE FUND.....................................	£ 85,000.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000. but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
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" 12 " 5 " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY
ON PIANOS
DURING THE MONSOONS.
INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.
From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE
AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

BERIGNY AND Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS
BOOKSELLERS, &c.,

BEG to draw the attention of their constituents and the public to the neat little turned Wooden Case in which every phial of medicine that goes out of their Establishment is packed.

These Cases, while they ensure the bottles against breakage, will also be found very convenient and useful.

NO EXTRA CHARGE

BERIGNY & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN
CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GEN
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If yo
obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free fro
relief from pain and anguish, to calm and
weary achings of protracted disease, i
nervous media, and regulate the circulati
the body, you will provide yourself with th
remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Brow
Medical Staff), to which he gave the nam
DYNE, and which is admitted by the Pro
most wonderful and valuable remedy eve
CHLORODYNE is the best re
for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, A
CHLORODYNE acts like
Diarrhœa, and is the only specif
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ttacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palp
CHLORODYNE is the
Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout,
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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceu
Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to
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embrace this opportunity of c
the widespread reputation this
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorod
not only in Hindostan, but all
of general utility, we much
imported into the country, a
its finding a place in every
brands, we are happy to
native bazaars, and judgin
sojourn there will be but
instances *ad infinitum* of
Collis Browne's Chlorod
Spasms, Cramps, Neura
and as a general sedati
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INSURANCES

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

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Albert Building. Secretary.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West India should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s, per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAIS FIN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES F THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS, world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a mos agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.'

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s, and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others, who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square fo annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Rajpootana (s), and Colaba (s), from Calcutta.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Lombardy (s), for Colombo and Hongkong; Sultan (s), Dunkirk; Taif (s), Mauritius; Strathearn (s), and Persia (s), Java.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Queen Victoria left the dock on the 1st and the Lombardy yesterday.

Polo.—The game to-day will be:—Stripes.—Messrs. Barton (Capt.), Lovett, Nathan, Cobbold, and Capt. Hodgkinson *vs.* White—Messrs. Graham (Capt.), Prevost, Dixon, and Lawrence. Play will commence at 5-15 p.m.

A Salsette Road.—A correspondent writes to call the attention of the authorities to the desirability of repairing the Candolee Road. The road has been constructed, but there is no metalling to it. It is now so badly cut up, that neither man nor beast can undertake to foot it through.

Housebreaking and Theft.—David Sassoon Shanul, a dealer in embroidered caps, &c., having his place of business in Bhendy Bazaar Road, reported to the police that his shop was broken into on Tuesday night, and property, consisting of twenty-eight gold embroidered caps, nine white cotton caps, amounting to Rs. 96, and Rs. 30 in currency notes, stolen.—Esmail Mirza, a mendicant, who had recently arrived from Calcutta, and took up his abode in an upper floor of the Emaumbarra, in Pakmoda Street, reported to the police that, during his absence on Wednesday, his room was broken into, and property, consisting of four gold lockets, a gold breast-pin set with pearls, and a piece of silver, valued at Rs. 110, stolen.

Rivalry amongst Shopkeepers.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, the case against Cullianjee Sewjee *vs.* Hoosainally Jafferjee and three other Borahs was resumed, in which Cullianjee charged the defendants with having assaulted him on the afternoon of the 20th ultimo. There were also counter-charges of assault preferred by the defendants. The assault was alleged to have been committed in front of Cullianjee Sewjee's shop in Trinity Street. The circumstances of this case have already appeared in these columns. The magistrate, after having heard evidence on both sides, said he was of opinion that both parties appeared to be equally to blame for the assaults that might have been committed. He discharged both the parties in the cross cases; but, in dealing with the police charge of disorderly behaviour, the magistrate said he was convinced a disturbance had been committed by Hoosainally Jafferjee and Cullianjee Sewjee, who were represented by Messrs. De Souza and Davur. As they had been the principals in the affair, which was of a trivial nature, he fined them Rs. 5 each, and discharged all the other defendants.

Thefts by a Domestic Servant.—Kallia Purshotum, a domestic servant, was yesterday charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, upon three separate charges of theft of property consisting of eight gold buttons, valued at Rs. 45, the property of Merwanjee Manockjee, a clerk, living at Dhobie Talao; a silver snuff box, valued at Rs. 18, and Rs. 8 in cash, the property of Pestonjee Hormusjee, a contractor, of Naigaum, near Dadur; and another silver snuff box, valued at Rs. 45, the property of Nadershaw Byramjee, a broker, of Khetwady 14th Street. The thefts were committed respectively on the 28th and 29th. ultimo, and the 1st instant. The accused, it appears, engaged himself as a servant to the first complainant on the morning of the 28th ultimo, and during the same day he absconded, when the eight gold buttons were found missing. On the following morning, the 29th ultimo, accused engaged himself to serve the second complainant at Naigaum, whence also he absconded on the following day with a silver snuff box and Rs. 8 in cash from an open cupboard. The man on the 1st instant engaged himself to the third complainant, Nadershaw Byramjee, from whom he absconded on the same day with a silver snuff box. On the 1st instant the second complainant, Pestonjee Hormusjee, on seeing the accused at the Byculla Railway Station got him arrested by a Railway policeman, and on a search being made the snuff box belonging to the third complainant, Nadershaw Byramjee, was found in his possession, besides Rs. 8 and a piece of melted silver. The accused was then handed over to the local police, who, after further enquiry, recovered three gold buttons and a piece of gold from a jeweller to whom the accused had sold the gold buttons; and also the bottom portion of the silver snuff box and a piece of silver from another jeweller. The culprit pleaded guilty to the three charges of theft, and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

Accident to Captain Steele.—We deeply regret to hear that Captain L. L. Steele, our very popular Brigade-Major, met with a serious accident, at the Polo Ground, on Wednesday. The circumstances, we believe, were rather peculiar. Captain Steele was not playing at the time, but sitting quietly on his pony, when the animal suddenly took a fit into his head, rushed off, taking his rider at a disadvantage, and overthrew him. Captain Steele was removed in a doolie, it being supposed that he had received a severe concussion of the brain. We are happy to hear, however, that according to latest advices he has been reported out of danger.—*Poona Observer.*

A Church Room for the Cathedral Parish.—The *Bombay Diocesan Record* says:—"We have heard from time to time lately, and with considerable satisfaction, of a proposal being on foot to procure—perhaps to build—a Church Room in connection with the Cathedral; and we believe that the nucleus of a fund for the purpose was started in connection with the Queen's Jubilee. We noticed with pleasure in the paragraph relating to the Cathedral District in our last issue the mention that the funds for the completion of the Cathedral Boys' School having now been obtained, this must be the work next to be pushed forward with promptitude. We await with some eagerness further information as to the exact nature of the scheme that is in contemplation. We imagine—and certainly we sincerely hope—that, as the function of the Cathedral is both diocesan and parochial, so similarly the scheme for the Church Room will not confine itself to merely parochial objects, but will aim also at supplying a place of rendezvous for various Church works of the Diocese—as for instance, a place for public Church meetings, perhaps quarters for the S. P. C. K. and other useful purposes. With this end in view its position should be, and its promoters will doubtless do their best to ensure that it shall be, as central as possible in Bombay. We repeat that we eagerly await further tidings of this useful scheme, and of its being in the way to be carried into speedy effect."

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

4TH BOMBAY RIFLES *vs.* SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, DEOLALI.

This match was played on Thursday on the Marine Line cricket ground. Owing to rain it resulted in a one innings match. Deolali went in first, and with the valuable assistance of Dr. Wilkins, who played for them, managed to make the total of 43. The Rifles then went in, and by some good all round hitting ran up 133 runs before the innings closed. Lieut. Keown played an excellent innings of 38 without giving a chance. Lieut. Fry had a merry and lucky innings of 29.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, DEOLALI.

1st. Innings.

Lt Ellelson, b John	2
Dr Wilkins, c Fry, b John	27
Capt Hodgkinson, c Merewether, b Sangster.	0
Lt Yacob, b John	0
Lt Thompson, b Sangster	3
Lt Saulez, b Sangster	0
Lt Forbes, b John	5
Capt Dolphin, c Keown, b Sangster	2
Lt Broome, not out	3
Lt Wadeson, b Sangster	0
Lt Wilmut, c Barry, b John	0
Extra	1
Total	43

4th Bombay Rifles.

1st Innings.

Mr Scott, c Forbes, b Wilkins	5
Pte John, b Thompson	2
Lt Sangster, b Thompson	6
Lt Keown, b Saulez	38
Lt Fry, b Thompson	29
Lt James, b Jacob	5
Bombr. John, b Wilkins	20
Surg Monks, b Thompson	2
Lt Merewether, c Wilkins, b Thompson	10
Surg Barry, b Wilkins	2
Pte Nusserim Din, not out	2
Extras	13
Total	133

MILITARY NEWS.

Surgeon B. B. Grayfoot, Medical Officer in charge of the 3rd N. I., has been appointed Superintendent of the Aden Jail, in addition to his other duties, until further orders.

Deputy Assistant Commissaries and Honorary Lieutenants C. S. Wiseman and R. Pringle, Adjutant-General's Department, have been promoted to the rank of Assistant Commissary with effect from the 27th July last.

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant J. R. Faulds, Quartermaster-General's Department, has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Commissary with effect from the 27th July last.

The services of Surgeon A. Milne, M.B., Indian Medical Service, have been replaced at the disposal of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Surgeon-Major J. F. Keith, Indian Medical Service, have been placed at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Jardine.)

A CLAIM UNDER A GRANDMOTHER'S WILL.

NAWAZBAI *vs.* DADABHOY DOSABHOY BAXTER AND ANOTHER.

His Lordship delivered judgment yesterday in this case, which was heard last week. The plaintiff, the wife of one Sorabji Bomonji Mody, prayed that under the will of her grandmother, Kharshedbai, wife of Dosabhoy Edalji Baxter, the defendants should be declared to hold the sum of Rs. 3,000, with interest thereon, at 4 per cent. per annum, from the 6th October, 1866, in trust for her.

His Lordship said: Under the first issue is raised the question whether the plaintiff, Nawazbai, is entitled to have the rules contained in sections 125 and 126 of the Indian Succession Act applied in her favour, and to what extent as regards the principal and interest. Her counsel, Mr. Kirkpatrick, has relied on the cases cited in 1 Jarman on Wills and 1 Roper on Legacies. The intention of the testatrix, Kharshedbai, is to be collected, according to the ordinary rules, from the language of her will, which is in Gujerati. If clauses 3 and 4 are compared with clauses 10 and 11 it would appear that, during the process of dictating her will, Kharshedbai changed her mind on some important matters, *e. g.*, the amount to be paid to her daughters, and in the latter clauses she added directions to explain and carry into effect the wishes expressed in the former. Thus in clause 10 the payments to the daughters and to Nawazbai are called "legacies," the sum in which Nawazbai is interested is called her rupees, and a certain property at Dadur is mentioned as the means of supplying the whole amount of these legacies, by sale thereof, either in Kharshedbai's lifetime or by her executors. If the proceeds should prove insufficient, then the will says the executors are to make up the deficiency out of their own pocket, "and after thirteen months subsequently to my decease, legacies are to be paid." I am of opinion that clause 10 emphasizes the desire shown in clause 4 that Nawazbai should benefit to the extent of Rs. 5,000. Clause 4 provides that the executors should spend Rs. 2,000 on Nawazbai's marriage. I find on the evidence that they did so. Then the will directs that the executors should deposit at interest other Rs. 3,000 and make outlays out of the interest on the occasions of Nawazbai's first pregnancy (*Agarni*), and several lyings-in. The husband is to have no claim over principal or interest. So far there appears to be no difficulty in applying the rule embodied in section 125. Sooner or later, as Mr. Kirkpatrick contends, the plaintiff's capacity for child-bearing will cease, and then she would have a right to have the fund applied for her benefit in some other way. (Barton *v.* Cooke, 5 Vesey 461; Hammond *v.* Neame, 1 Swanston 35; Earl of Lonsdale *v.* Berchtoldt, 3 K and J 185.) What raises the difficulty and has been the subject of argument is the following sentence of clause 4:—"Should Nawazbai die after she has been married, then out of the Rs. 3,000 a sum shall be expended after her according to usage and shall be applied to (that) use." The evidence of defendant, Dadabhoy, is to the effect that these words refer to certain funeral ceremonies of the kind described in Limji *v.* Bapuji (1 L. R. 11 Bom. 441), where I came to the opinion that the result of these ceremonies was believed by the Parsees to be consolation to the spirits of certain dead persons and comfort to certain living persons, afforded by certain of the *Frohars* or prototypes of the dead, (p. 447). The Indian cases dealing with bequests of this sort are few, and not directly in point. (Das Merces *v.* Cones, 2 Hyde 65; Andrews *v.* Joakim, 2 B. L. R. O. C. 148; and Joseph E. Judabgar *v.* Aaron Hyegars, 5, 433.) The words which I have quoted appear, taken by themselves and interpreted by evidence, to create a bequest to a sort of pious use, somewhat similar in point of law to the bequest of money to offer up masses for souls, discussed by Chief Baron Palles in Attorney-General *v.* Delaney, 10 Irish, R. C. L, 104. The Chief Baron remarked (at page 121) of these masses:—"The acts directed to be procured are, according to the faith which testatrix professed, sacrifices to God in the most proper sense, and of the most solemn kind, on behalf of all the faithful, living and dead, including a particular memorial of the deceased person specified." But certain facts, to which my attention has been drawn, enabled me to distinguish the present case. It is to be noted that the ceremonies are not named, but only alluded to as customary. There is nothing to show that the testatrix concerned herself about any resulting benefit to the living. I cannot assume that she was learned enough to know that such a benefit would result, and I am not obliged to assume more specification of religious efficacy than the language expresses. In the present case I am inclined to treat the direction to the executors as not paralled to a definite bequest for masses by a member of the Church of Rome, but more like a direction for providing a respectable funeral, and not higher than a bequest to procure prayers for the dead by a member of the Church of England (2 Beavan 151). To quote from Sir W. Page Wood, Vice-Chancellor's judgment in *re* Skinner's Trusts, 1 Johnson and Hemming 102:—"This case appears to be near the border line between these classes of authorities; but I think upon the whole that the benefit of the legatee must be taken as the guiding rule. The primary intention is clearly to benefit the legatee." The present case appears to me stronger than the above, as I do not find "another purpose distinctly and clearly expressed independently of the object of benefiting the legatee," and as I am of opinion that the later expressions of clause 10 show more emphatically that the real intention of the testatrix was to benefit her granddaughter Nawazbai. As I find the conditions to exist I apply the rule stated by the Vice-Chancellor in the following passage:—"There is no doubt that if the main object of a gift is to benefit the person who is to take, and no other person is interested in the bequest, in such a case, if the gift cannot be applied to the purpose specified, or if the legatee prefers to have it otherwise applied, he has the opinion of saying that, although the testator has expressed his desire that the benefit shall be conferred in a particular form, he does not like to take it in that manner, and may ask the Court to give him the property absolutely." (Kellett *v.* Kellett, L. R. 3 E. and I. Ap. 160.) I find, therefore, on the 1st issue that Nawazbai is entitled to the capital sum of Rs. 3,000, and its accumulations in the hands of defendants, on the 2nd and 6th issues, I find in the negative, not being satisfied in the face of defendant Dadabhoy's denial that he was in a position to appropriate to plaintiff's legacies, until the time he did appropriate. It is difficult to believe that plaintiff and her husband remained quite ignorant of plaintiff's interest under the will as long as they say. I find that the liability of defendant, Ratanji, did not begin till he became an actual trustee. On the 3rd issue I follow the cases, 1 L. R. 4 Cal. 465 and 897, and hold that section 10 of the Limitation Act of 1877 does not apply to a mere executor. (Lewin on Trusts, 8th Edition, 204.) The defendant Dadabhoy assumed the position of trustee, when he severed the legacy from the general assets, and appropriated it to the specific purpose, namely, as to Rs. 2,000 on first November, 1880, and as to Rs. 1,000 on 1st February, 1883. The defendant Ratanji became trustee later by a formal appointment. (Lee Phillips *v.* Munnings, 2 My. and Cr. 309.) I believe the evidence of plaintiff and her husband that plaintiff was put to the expenses she speaks to on the occasion of certain events when some of the ceremonies mentioned in the will took place. As regards the costs I direct that Dadabhoy pay his own, as, on reading the correspondence and considering the evidence, I am of opinion that he was not sufficiently respectful of plaintiff's rights, and I think he should have shown less indifference, especially as he never informed her of her interest under the will, and as he was remiss in getting the purchase-money of the Dadur property, and in accounting for the estate. Plaintiff to pay her own costs and those of the second defendant, which are to come out of the fund. The decree to be in accordance with this judgment.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND CO. LD.—You sent me some time ago "HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY," and it effected a complete cure; so I have decided to take some more of the Harley's Remedies.—J. P. D. M., Jhansi, 11th June, 1888. Rs. 3 per bottle with bandage. Sole Agents for Harley's Cure.—COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The administration report for the year ending 31st March, 1888, has just been issued. It appears:—

The results of the year's working have been more favourable than was anticipated, and the revenue account stands thus:—Estimated revenue, Rs. 39,40,154; expenditure, including interest on debt, Rs. 39,69,469; actual revenue, Rs. 40,03,102; expenditure, Rs. 36,79,995. Estimated excess of expenditure, Rs. 29,315; actual excess of revenue, Rs. 3,23,107. The estimates of expenditure, as they stood at the beginning of the year just balanced the estimated revenue and it was with the knowledge that the revenue was coming in freely that various minor works causing the estimates of expenditure to exceed the original estimate of revenue by Rs. 29,315 were sanctioned during the course of the year. But the favourable balance is due more to the estimated expenditure not having been worked up to than to an increase of revenue.

The accumulated balances of previous years held in reserve amounted on 31st March, 1887, to Rs. 15,96,742-3-5, which is thus invested:—Government 4 per cent. Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 8,63,800; Port Trust Foreshore Bonds, 4 per cent. of the nominal value of Rs. 21,700; Port Trust, 4 per cent, Debentures, 1883 and 1885 issues of the nominal value of Rs. 5,05,005-6-1; and Port Trust 5 per cent. Debentures, 1887 issue of the nominal value of Rs. 3,00,000. And for these securities Rs. 15,97,445-2-1 was paid, so that Rs. 702-14-8 has been invested in excess of the amount in reserve. The Trustees are of opinion that this reserve is sufficient to meet any shrinkage of revenue that is likely to occur.

The Trustees have it in contemplation to build a graving dock at an estimated cost of about 12 lakhs; there is sometimes difficulty in raising money just when it is wanted, and instead of applying last year's surplus, Rs. 3,23,107, towards the immediate reduction of capital debt, Government have been asked to permit the Trustees to add the amount temporarily to the reserve, on the understanding that it will be applied towards the construction of the proposed graving dock.

The income and expenditure of the Trust, it appears has steadily increased during the past six years. In 1882-83 the income was Rs. 36,60,804, and the expenditure Rs. 31,98,595; in 1887-88 it was Rs. 40,03,102 and 31,79,995.

The total number of vessels that entered the port during the year (excluding Government vessels, vessels put back from sea owing to stress of weather, fishing boats, and boats under 10 tons) has been as follows:—

In 1883-84 square-rigged vessels, steam 966 sail; - ing 134; country craft 14,548, a gross tonnage of 1,941 063.

In 1887-88 1,092 steam vessels: 109 sailing, vessels; and 15,206 country craft, a gross tonnage of 2,112,105.

The wharfage fees collected at the Bundars and at the Dock are a fair gauge of the trade of the Port. The preceding statement shows that these amounted to:—

Bunder 1886-87, Rs. 6,72,468; 1887-88, Rs. 6,42,890. Dock, Rs. 14,27,638 and Rs. 13,60,651. Increase in 1887-88, Rs. 92,288.

But included in the Dock dues for 1887-88 is a sum of Rs. 2,06,542 for landing and forwarding Railway stores against Rs. 97,243 in the previous year, so that were this extraordinary increase eliminated, there would have been a falling off in the ordinary receipts from wharfage of Rs. 17,011. The portion of the year's surplus of Rs. 3,23,107, which is due to an increase of revenue (omitting the Pilotage Fund which is not available for ordinary purposes and the Capital Engineering Establishment temporarily included in the estimates), is Rs. 1,20,578; and it will be seen that Rs. 1,09,299 of this amount is due to a single source of income which must presently shrink to its normal proportions.

A comparison of the imports and exports of some of the chief items of traffic during the past two years is made in a statement—both Bundars and Dock included—which shows decreases in the following imports only:—

Decrease in imports.—Piece-goods, bales, 50,708; twist and yarn, bales, 615, wool, packages, 2,594, sugar sugarcandy and jagree, tons, 6,681; kerosine oil, cases, 464,358.

Decreases in exports.—Grain, tons, 194,310; seeds, tons, 11,569; hides, No. 36,308; opium, chests, 4,157; coal, tons, 6,121, sugar and sugarcandy, tons, 2,376; kerosine oil, cases, 40,798.

The import of piece-goods shows a serious decline, close on 15 per cent. as compared with the preceding year; but the imports of 1886-87 were exceptionally heavy. The Trustees' returns do not show Indian and Foreign manufactured goods separately, but there is no doubt that the increase of 51,251 bales in 1887-88 over the previous year is largely due to the export of local manufactured goods. The imports of twist and yarn practically remain stationary. The exports, on the other hand, as might be expected from the development of the trade with China and Japan, show a rapid growth from 162, 118 bales in 1883-84 to 388,861 in 1888-89. Beyond nothing the imports of coal at Port Trust Bunders during the past five years, no remark is called for with regard to this article. There were imported in 1883-84, 264,982 tons, in 1887-88, 273,148 tons. Sugar, sugarcandy and jagree are classed together in the returns in para. 13. There has been a decrease of 6,681 tons, as compared with the preceding year.

The imports of kerosine oil show a marked falling off, the figures for the years 1883-84, being 439,569 cases, of 8 gallons each, and 1887-88, 433,624 cases of 8 gallons each.

But as explained in the Traffic Manager's report this decrease is owing to the imposition of town duty; for whereas formerly all or nearly all the oil brought to Bombay was at once landed, and what was required for other ports was afterwards re-shipped, there is now an enormous amount of transhipment in the stream. The quantity of oil brought to the port was 977,000 cases, of which 513,000 cases were Russian oil from Batoum, and 464,000 cases American oil. Of the quantity landed in Bombay, only 47,500 cases were re-exported. The imports of timber into Bombay are steadily growing, the figures being:—1883-84, 73,940 tons, 1887-88, 98,669 tons. Building materials—bricks, tiles, chunam, sand—also continue to increase. In 1883-84, 215,972 tons were imported, in 1887-88, 305,081 tons. The same remark applies to firewood, the imports by sea in 1883-84, 116,505 tons; in 1887-88, 139,778 tons. In addition, about 13,055 tons were brought by rail to the Trustees, sidings at Wadi Bundar.

The quantity of liquor imported cannot readily be ascertained from the number of packages and the amount of wharfage fees entered in the Trustees' ordinary statistical returns, because of the variety in size of packages and also in the rate charged. But the correct quantities are ascertainable from the town duty returns; they are as follows:—Foreign spirits and wines, 1886-87, 344,327 galls.; in 1887-88 363,544 galls, being an increase of 19,217 galls. Beer and porter 1887-88 260,231 galls, in 1887-88 295,504, galls, being an increase of 35,273 galls. On country spirits, on the other hand, there has been a decline in the imports by sea of 31,684 gallons, the figures being 530,104 galls in 1886-87, and 498,420 gallons in 1887-88.

There is an increase in the quantity of cotton imported into Bombay by sea during 1887-88, as compared with the immediately preceding year, but irrespective of the crop, the general tendency appears to be for the sea imports to decline, as the Railway system extends. The imports were:—In 1883-84, 679,578 bales; 1887-88, in 477,095 bales. The exports in 1887-88, were very similar to those of the previous year. The quantities are:—In 1883-84, 1,385,350 bales; in 1887-88, 1,186,253 bales. The imports of grain in 1887-88 show an increase of 37,592 tons as compared with the preceding year. This is due entirely to increased imports of rice at the Bundars, there having been 157,318 tons of that article imported against 117,075 tons in the previous year:—In the exports, on the other hand, there has been a continued falling off. The wheat crops in some districts have been light, and the demand from abroad has also slackened. The crop of oilseeds was likewise short, so that the exports are the lightest of the past five years Ground, warehouse and shed rents together realized Rs. 9,53,486. The ground rents have increased by Rs. 30,475 during the year, and the chief increase has been on Elphinstone Estate, where rents have gone up to Rs. 23,860. This has been owing to the timber and iron yard rents having been increased from Re. 1 to Re. 1¼ per square yard per annum, and to the temporary occupation of land rather than to any demand for land on lease. Indeed building on the estate appears for the moment to have been overdone, for during the year applicants for leases of no less than 11,781 square yards withdrew after terms had been agreed upon; but before completion of the formal documents. Leased land on this estate is mostly taken up for godowns, and the serious diminution in the export of grain and seeds for the storage of which these godowns are chiefly used, sufficiently accounts for the stoppage of building. The competition for tenants amongst the owners of these warehouses has also told upon the Trustees' receipts; for, when the demand for warehouse accommodation was in excess of the supply, the Trustees in January, 1887, raised the rent of their Ryan Market godowns by 20 per cent., and they have now, in February, 1888, had to revert to the old rates. The revenue during the past year benefited by the increased rates at the Ryan Market to the extent of Rs. 17 663. The ground rents at Mody Bay are Rs. 6,152 less than last year owing to the resumption by Government, from 1st April, 1887, of land until then vested in the Trust. At Appollo Reclamation there has been a satisfactory increase of rent, *viz.*, Rs. 7,888, due for the most part to increased area taken up for house-building sites, and to a less extent to the increase from Re. 1 to Rs. 1¼ per square yard in the rate charged for cotton storage. There is also an improvement in the ground rents at Mazagon, the receipts being Rs. 40,818 in 1886-87, against Rs. 47,213 in the year under report; but the godown rent there has declined from Rs. 13,541 to Rs. 12,189 in sympathy with the diminished imports of kerosine oil. The revenue from the gunpowder magazine at Sewree, taking wharfage and rents together, amounted to Rs. 5,437 against Rs. 8,995 in the preceding year. The receipts 10,006 packages and the deliveries 9,223 against 11,981 and 9,508 in 1886-87, were smaller, and moreover at the moment of closing the accounts, there happened to be a larger amount outstanding than usual.

While the revenue from the Dock, taken as a whole, Rs. 17,30,656 is (after allowing for the reduction made in rates on 1st April, 1887), Rs. 1,23,036 in advance of that of the previou year, yet, there has been a serious decrease in the number and tonnage of vessels using the Dock.

Even with the 11 vessels that made use of the Victoria Dock at the close of the year, the number is only brought up to 499 against 542 in 1886-87 and the tonnage to 872,948 tons against 962,446 tons in 1886-87. This decrease was wholly in exports—410 vessels having taken export cargoes against 453 in 1886-87. In import cargoes there was a slight increase, the numbers being 297 in 1886-87 and 306 in 1887-88; and, as previously remarked it is to the large imports of Railway material that the increase in revenue must be ascribed.

Ground and shed rents show an increase from Rs. 40,519 in 1886-87 to Rs. 43,625 in 1887-88. Although the turn-over of cargo at the Dock has, as a whole, fallen off in 1887-88, yet the imports which chiefly contribute to ground and shed rents, *viz.*, iron and machinery, show a substantial increase. There were also one or two special cases, such as a vessel having put back for repairs, and having to discharge and leave her cargo on the wharf which helped to swell the revenue under this head.

Port dues now stand at 1 anna per register ton; they realized Rs. 97,208 against Rs. 92,377 in 1886-87, the tonnage of vessels entering the port liable to port dues, having increased from 1,536,255 tons in 1886-87 to 1,615,554 tons in 1887-88.

The receipts for water-supply to the shipping in harbour made by means of Trustees' steam-water boat amounted to Rs. 32,263 against Rs. 26,763 in the preceding year.

The receipts from "pilotage and transporting fees" amounted to Rs. 1,62,510 against an estimate of Rs. 1,34,985. The pilots were paid at the old scale for 4 months and at the new rates for 8 months of the year, the result being that their average earnings were as follows:—

Harbour-Masters, Rs. 726 per mensem; 1st grade pilots, Rs. 557, per mensem; 2nd grade Rs. 486, per mensem; 3rd grade pilots, Rs. 391 per mensem. Their average earnings for the past five years, were:—Harbour-Masters, Rs. 780 per mensem; 1st grade pilots, Rs. 569, per mensem, 2nd grade pilots, Rs. 480, per mensem, 3rd grade pilots Rs. 363 per mensem.

At Frere Reclamation Rs. 32,637 has been expended in improving the canals and the wharfs.

The expenditure upon Prince's Dock, exclusive of interest, was Rs. 8,13,398 in 1887-88 against Rs. 8,22,929 in 1886-87.

The amount expended on hydraulic machinery, *i. e.*, engine house, 30-cwt. cranes, and 100-ton crane, was Rs. 69,329 in 1887-88 against Rs. 63,413 in 1886-87. The estimated expenditure for dredging the Dock and channels, including depreciation of plant, was Rs. 2,49,250, while the actual expenditure was Rs. 1,63,695 against Rs. 1,01,997 in 1886-87. The cost of the dredger and hoppers was Rs. 6,61,111. There was besides a small "Priestman" dredger intended for work close to the Dock walls. During the past year two new dredgers have been received the "Kuphus" and the "Pholas." The former is a vessel of 1,000 tons capacity, and cost Rs. 4,44,467; it was got ready for work on 7th December, 1887. The latter has a capacity of 500 tons, and is filled by two cranes carrying buckets of 40 cubic feet capacity; the cost was Rs. 1,77,257, and it was ready for work on 13th May, 1887. The expenditure under the head of "Port Department" was Rs. 1,58,704 against an estimate of Rs. 1,72,209 and against actual expenditure in 1886-87 amounting to Rs. 1,53,358. The variations are none of them marked, and the expenditure does not appear to call for comment. Excess of receipts on capital account over expenditure, held in cash on 31st March, 1888, Rs. 7,46,201-10-0, for properties which cost Rs. 4,86,35,731; the Trustees on 31st March only owed Rs. 4,70,75,827, and against this they held a cash balance of Rs. 7,46,302, making their net capital liability Rs. 4,63,29,525. The only qualification of those figures which is needed is, that the cost of the land sold for Rs. 494,269 should be deducted from the capital expenditure, but this cost is not readily ascertainable The expenditure on the Victoria Dock in the year under review amounted to Rs. 30,41,624, and from the commencement of the work to 31st March, 1888, to Rs. 72,02,100, both amounts including discount and interest. The expenditure upon new works chargeable to capital, other than "Prince's" and "Victoria" Docks, aggregates Rs. 2,42,349. Before the year closed, a distinct step-forward has been taken with regard to the provision of a graving dock. The Engineer reported upon the various sites suggested, and furnished approximate estimates. That fovoured by the board was a Dock opening at right angles to the north wall of the eastern bay of Prince's Dock. The dimensions were—550 feet long, 26feet deep on sill, 66 feet wide at entrance, 70 feet wide at bottom, 90 feet wide at top. Estimated cost Rs. 12,53,000. The construction of this Dock would have necessitated the closing of Malet Bundar and the transfer of the native trade now accommodated there to Mody Bundar; but the difficulties in the way of shifting the trade in the present unfinished state of Mody Bay have caused the project to be reconsidered, and it has since been decided to construct the Dock with an entrance from the north-west corner of Prince's Dock and running obliquely in a north-west direction. By this means the number of quay side berths in Prince's Dock will remain as at present, and the Malet Basin will not be interfered with. The length of the Dock, has also been altered, so that a vessel of 536 feet in length may enter. Detailed plans and estimates are now being prepared to admit of the scheme being submitted for the formal sanction of Government. An application was made by Mr. Bowack, an Engineer in the service of the Bombay and Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Company, for permission to construct one or more graving docks in the harbour off Butcher's Island. The Trustees have, under certain restrictions which have been agreed to by Mr. Bowack, granted a concession for a term of 50 years.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

The Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, Acting Archdeacon, has been put in orders to do duty at All Saints Church, Malabar Hill, and out-stations, from date of being relieved of charge of Satara and Mahableshwar. He arrived at Bombay on the 11th June, 1888.

The Rev. R. H. E. Slacke, appointed Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival at Deolali, on the forenoon of the 23rd March, 1888, has been posted to Bhusawal as a temporary measure, and put in orders to visit Asirgarh, instead of the Chaplain of Ahmednagar.

The Chaplain of Byculla has been put in orders to visit Bhuj, instead of the Chaplain of Ahmedabad, and the number of sanctioned visits have been raised to three per annum instead of two.

The Chaplain of Belgaum has been permitted to visit Amboli or Sawantwadi three times a year. The visits to be paid to one place or the other, according as the Political Resident is at his headquarters or at Amboli.

Government have sanctioned the following visits to be paid by the Railway Chaplain of Igatpuri:—Eight visits to Nandgaon, six to Manmad, and four to Kallian during a year.

The Rev. W. B. Preston, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, has been granted one month's privilege leave.

The Rev. J. H. Beck, Chaplain of Ghorpuri, has been appointed to officiate temporarily at Ahmedabad, during the absence of the Rev. W. B. Preston.

The Rev. C. H. Badham returned from furlough on the 28th April, 1888, and has been appointed Officiating Senior Presidency Chaplain, St. Thomas' Cathedral during the absence of the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, on three months' privilege leave.

The rate of Chaplain's travelling allowance has been reduced from Rs. 7-8 to Rs 5 per diem from the 1st June, 1888.

The Government of India have decided to retain the Lawrence Military Asylum at Mount Abu. The Finance Commission recommended its amalgamation with the Asylum at Ootacamund.

The Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, Bishop's Commissary and Acting Archdeacon, attends at the Cathedral on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 11 a.m. to 1. p.m.—*Bombay Diocesan Record.*

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. A chemists and druggists.

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Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 31st July 1888 are published:—

Karachi.—Rain general, total 5 inches 27 cents; maximum Mirpur Batora 1 inch 90 cents, minimum Karachi 1 cent. River Kotri on 30th, 16 feet 3 inches; last year same date 17 feet 1 inch. Kukal tortoise and salt-water freshes doing same damage in Ghorabari; rice in Sehwan suffering for want of water. Cattle healthy.

Shikarpur.—River risen slightly, still low, unsteady and again falling. Agricultural stock good. Cotton flourishing.

Hyderabad.—Kharif cultivation in progress. Agricultural stock poor in Guni Taluka owing to scarcity of fodder.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Water-supply improved, but deficient in Shahdadpur Taluka, where heavy rain fell on the 22nd benefiting crops. Caterpillars in Jacobabad Taluka disappearing, but crickets injuring gingelly crops.

Ahmedabad.—Slight rain in seven talukas, maximum 61 cents in Modaso, minimum 3 cents in Sanand; no rain in the city; more rain wanted in all the talukas. Young crops beginning to suffer.

Panch Mahals.—Rain minimum Halol 11 cents, maximum Jhalod 3 inches; total minimum Godhra 4 inches 71 cents, maximum Jhalod 6 inches 75 cents; rain quite insufficient for rice, more urgently wanted, weather cloudly, hopeful. Public health and agricultural stock good.

Kaira.—Slight rain throughout the district; maximum 20 cents. in Anand, minimum 2 cents in Thasra, total maximum 9 inches Kaira, in minimum 4 inches 45 cents in Thasra. Transplantation of rice and bawata everywhere retarded, and young crops in Kapadvanj suffering for want of rain. Caterpillars increasing in Matar Taluka, but gradually disappearing in Nadiad, Anand, Kapadvanj and Thasra Talukas. Agricultural stock good.

Broach.—Rain maximum Vagra 21 cents, minimum Jambusar 18 cents; total maximum Hansot 12 inches 83 cents, minimum Jambusar 3 inches 11 cents. Rain generally wanted throughout the district, especially in Jambusar Taluka and the western portion of Vagra and Hmod where the cattle are suffering from want of fodder. Weather in Broach to-day passing showers, more looked for. Prices food-grain normals. Cholera continues in district, and seems on increase again in city.

Surat.—Rain maximum Pardi 1 inch 50 cents, minimum Jalalpor 43 cents; total maximum Pardi 42 inches 12 cents, minimum Olpad 15 inches 53 cents. Kharif sowing in progress in Bardoli, Bulsar, Pardi, and Chikhli Talukas, where transplantation of rice is retarded owing to want of sufficient rain, which is much needed. Agricultural stock fair. Cholera throughout the district, except the Jalalpor Taluka; 189 cases and 76 deaths.

Khandesh.—Rain at Nandurbar 1 inch and 6 cents, at Jamner 1 inch 11 cents, and in all other Talukas less than an inch. Sowing of early crops nearly completed; more rain wanted throughout the district, except in Shahada. Scarcity of fodder is felt in all the talukas of the district. Cholera in four talukas, cases 229 and deaths 126. No change in the prices of food-grains.

Nasik.—Slight rain throughout the district, except in Baglan Taluka; maximum Peint 4 inches 58 cents, minimum Malegaon 1 cent; more rain is wanted throughout the district. Sowing of tusar crops such as urid, mug, kulthi and of tili, cotton, &c., is nearly completed; sowing of bajri continues; transplantation of nagli, warai, and rice is still in progress; sowing operations are retarded for want of rain in the talukas of Yeola, Nandgaon, and Malegaon. The crops already sown are in good condition, except in the Malegaon Taluka, where they are reported to be withering away for want of rain. The condition of agricultural stock is good, except in some parts of the Chandor Taluka and in Nandgaon and Malogaon Talukas, where there is want of fodder owing to insufficient rain. No change in the prices of food-grains.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day except on 27th, 1 inch 68 cents, total 40 inches 20 cents, being 5 inches 54 cents below average. Abnormal temperature 1o warm on 25th and 29th, 2o warm from 26th to 28th, and 1o cool on 30th and 31st. Vapour in air normal. Wind normal.

Thana.—Rain 2 inches 32 cents, total 55 inches 26 cents; rain general. Transplanting of rice still not finished, but state of young plants good. Cholera throughout district, cases 410, fatal 288. Agricultural stock good. Price second sort rice 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 30th July 1888.)—Rain 66 cents, total 49 inches 98 cents. Slight cholera in Pen and Panvel Talukas. Crops good; transplantation finished. Rice, second sort, 25¾ pounds; tur dal, 20½ pounds.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 1 inch 74 cents, total 57 inches 40 cents, general throughout district; maximum at Sangameshvar 10 inches 84 cents, minimum at Ratnagiri 1 inch 74 cents. Transplantation wholly completed, young crops healthy. Cholera in and round Ratnagiri; cases 25, fatal 9.

Poona.—More rain urgently wanted in the eastern talukas of Indapur, Sirur, and Bhimthadi; sufficient rain elsewhere, average of the week 57 cents, and total 11 inches 88 cents. In some parts of Indapur, Sirur, and Bhimthadi crops are suffering for want of rain; elsewhere all are thriving well; sowing still in progress in some places. Agricultural stock good. Bajri 30 and jowari 38 pounds in the district, and bajri 30 and jowari 35 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Rainfall unequally distributed and very scanty. Kharif sown to some extent in five talukas where the young crops are doing well; in the remaining six talukas sowing of bajri is retarded for want of moisture; rain wanted badly everywhere. Average fall 11 cents, and total 6 inches 54 cents.

Sholapur.—Rain at Sholapur 21 cents, total 14 inches 40 cents; maximum at Barsi 80 cents, minimum at Karmala 1 cent; none at Sangola and Malsiras; required urgently in parts of Madha, Karmala and Malsiras Talukas. Scarcity of fodder in Karmala and Malsiras Talukas. Agricultural stock generally good.

Satara.—Rain Satara 1 inch 44 cents, total 20 inches 41 cents; in talukas maximum Patan 8 inches 57 cents, minimum Man 9 cents; rainfall normal and partial, being deficient in eastern talukas, Man, Khanapur, and Tasgaon, where more is wanted. Sowing of early crops nearly completed. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain 2 cents, total 7 inches 24 cents; more urgently required in the district for kharif sowing and for young crops. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain Belgaum 1 inch, 35 cents. total 26 inches 64 cents; rain still deficient to east and north-east, where kharif sowings are retarded and fodder is scarce; good rain in other half of the district, Rice and sugarcane good. Agricultural stock fair.

Dharwar.—Rain sufficient in Mugud Petha and Kalghatgi, Hangal, Bankapur, Karajgi, and Kod Talukas, deficient in Mundargi and Nargand pethas, and normal elsewhere, varying from 4 inches 3 cents in Hangal to 20 cents at Mundargi. Average fall for week, 1 inch 21 cents; total 17 inches 2 cents. Slight cholera in six talukas.

Kanara.—Rain favourable throughout district; Karwar 3 inches 14 cents. Rice plants doing well, Slight fever and cattle-disease in two talukas.

Rajkot.—Rain 8 cents total 13 inches 64 cents. Agricultural stock tolerably good. Rain much wanted in some parts of Sorath and Gohelwad prants.

Wadhwan.—Rain 4 cents, total 9 inches 47 cents. crops need more rain. Insects damage cotton plants in Wadhwan, Sayla, Muli, and Sajana Talukas.

Baroda.—Rain 4 cents, total 7 inches 26 cents. Cholera prevails in Baroda and Amreli divisions, Moha, Palsana, and Gandevi Talukas, and in some villages of Vadavli and Kheralu Talukas; it increases in city Baroda 17 deaths. Sowing and transplantation of rice plants over; weeding operations commenced in Baroda division, sowing operation progressing in Kadi and Amreli divisions; transplantation in Navsari division, standing crops good. Agricultural stock good. Silght cattle-disease in Dhari and Koimar Talukas. Scarcity of fodder in parts of Koimar Okhamandal, and Shiyanagar Talukas. Prices bajri 21, wheat 18, rice 21 pounds.

General Remarks.—River still low in Sind. Rain in parts of Karachi and Upper Sind Frontier and throughout the Presidency proper, but insufficient in parts of Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Deccan, and Southern Maratha Country. Sowing of early crops progressing in parts of Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, and Baroda, but retarded in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Belgaum. Transplantation completed in Colaba, and Ratnagiri, progressing in Nasik, Thana, and Baroda, but retarded in parts of Kaira and Surat. Fodder scarce in parts of Hyderabad, Broach, Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Belgaum, and Baroda.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

A POONA TURF SCANDAL.

Before Col. Bolton, Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, on Wednesday, the case in which Captain Hanwell, A.-D.-C. to Major-General Solly-Flood, C. B., charged a Mahomedan jockey, named Ahmed, with defamation, was called. The complainant stated on examination: I know the accused in this case. I am a member of the Western India Turf Club. I remember riding in the Poona Sky Races on the 3rd February last. I rode in all the races, *viz.*, five. Accused rode with me in two of the five—"Dealers' Handicap" and the "Connaught Cup." Ahmed won the "Dealers' Handicap," and I the "Connaught Cup." The accused wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Turf Club, accusing me of having told him to pull the horse. I have summoned the Secretary, Brigade-Surgeon Gaye, my witness, to produce that letter in original. I know Hindustani very little. I never used words "pichee rao." This allegation accuses me of being guilty of a dishonest action, and if proved, I would be turned out of the Club. It would also affect my position in the Army. The meaning of the words "pichee rao" implies that I wanted him to stop his horse, so that I might win, thus insinuating that I meant to commit a breach of the Turf rules. In both these races, I had occasion to speak to the accused. On both occasions the accused tried to cross my horse. I told him to ride straight. I used strong language at the time; besides which I told him to get out of the way. The allegation contained in the letter alluded to, is entirely false.

Brigade-Surgeon Arthur Charles Gaye, examined, stated: I know the complainant and the accused. I am the Secretary of the Western India Turf Club, and Captain Hanwell is a member of that Club. I was not present at the races on the 3rd February last. I have had some correspondence on the subject. Accused, Ahmed, had written a letter, dated 21st February last, to the Secretary, Western India Turf Club, which I now produce in original. The letter is signed by Ahmed. (The letter was here produced and read.) I noticed the words "pichee rao" at the time. I know the meaning of the words "pichee rao." They mean "remain behind." Telling a rider to remain behind, would be contrary to the Turf rules, and if proved, would affect the complainant's character most seriously. I should infer "pichee rao" to mean—"Don't try to win;" that is the light in which I read it. If the allegation were true, complainant would be guilty of a dishonest act.

Major Charles Talbot Smith examined: I know Captain Hanwell and the accused. Complainant is a member of the Western India Turf Club. I remember the races held on the 3rd February. I was riding in all the races. I remember complainant and accused in the "Dealers' Race." I also remember riding for the Connaught Cup, in which both the complainant and the accused rode. I heard the complainant telling the accused in both these races to ride straight. I also heard the complainant shout and use strong language. I understand Hindustani very little. I know the meaning of the words "pichee rao;" they mean keep back. But the complainant never made use of the words "pichee rao;" the allegation reflects on the character of the complainant. This would amount to cheating. If Captain Hanwell had made use of that expression, it would affect him most seriously, both officially and socially, and he would be turned out of the Club, and stopped riding in the races for the future. If such expressions were used, I would have heard them. Cross-examined by Mr. Merwanjee Framjee: The words used were "d—n your soul"; "keep straight." I cannot remember what the other expressions were, but they were equally as strong. These expressions were used in the "Dealers' Handicap." They were made while coming round the lop turn, about a quarter of a mile from the winning-post. I heard him shout at intervals until they came to the winning post. When I first heard the shout I was about the distance of a horse's neck. The accused was then leading slightly ahead. I commenced to pull to the winning-post, and I saw Captain Hanwell and accused close to each other near the winning-post. I could have heard every word that the complainant said at the time. He said "ride straight." Re-examined by Mr. Rajana Lingoo: Complainant made use of strong language because accused tried to cross complainant's horse by jostling There would be no use in asking the accused to pull up after passing the winning-post, because every one would have heard and seen him pull up. As far as I can remember, Captain Hanwell was at a distance of half-a-length. I was behind Captain Hanwell, about thirty to fifty yards. Had Captain Hanwell spoken to the accused in a very low tone near the winning-post, the accused would never have heard it on account of the noise. (Mr. Merwanjee Framjee objected to this question.)

The Magistrate: All right, put it in writing, and I'll record it.

Captain Arthur Payne, 2nd Light Durham Infantry, was next examined. He said: I know both the complainant and the accused. Captain Hanwell is a member of the Western India Turf Club. I was riding for the "Connaught Cup" on the 3rd February last. Captain Hanwell and Ahmed were also riding in the same race. I don't remember Captain Hanwell making use of any expression to the accused. I don't understand Hindustani. I was three or four lengths behind Captain Hanwell.

Dr. Morris O'Connor Drury stated: I remember the races of February last. Captain Hanwell and accused rode for the "Dealers' Handicap" and "Connaught Cup." I was present at both the races. I was on the grand stand. I heard complainant speak to Ahmed. I heard complainant say to accused "God d—n you." Immediately after the races, Captain Hanwell complained to me that Ahmed's riding was very bad, and that he tried to cross complainant's horse. If Captain Hanwell said "pichee rao" I could have heard it. I have heard the words "pichee rao" and "pichee jao," which mean, "stand behind." The words "God d——n you" were used in the race for the "Connaught Cup." Cross-examined by Mr. Merwanjee Framjee: It would depend upon the distance and the tone in which the expressions were used. I am the owner of the horse "Mikado" which the accused rode for the "Connaught Cup." After the races were over, my jockey made a complaint to me that Captain Hanwell had flurried him. This was made through a third person, Surgeon-Major Craig. He never said Captain Hanwell had asked him to "pichee raot" or hold back. I told Ahmed that I would write to Captain Hanwell and make enquiries. This was after the assault on Ahmed by Captain Hanwell. I got an answer from Captain Hanwell stating that he gave him two or three cuts with his stick because he tried to cross his horse.

This closed the case for the prosecution.—*Poona Observer.*

REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.

The following relief-regiments, expected in India during the trooping season, next winter, from home, may be mentioned in connection with the prospective dates of the movements of several troopers, to and from India, we published the other day:—

The first, the second, the fourth, the sixth, the tenth and the eleventh troopships bring out drafts belonging to infantry regiments; the third trooper brings four batteries of R. A.; the fifth, 2nd battalion of 5th Lancers; the seventh, 1—Norfolk Regiment; the eighth, 3—Rifle Brigade; and the ninth, 2nd battalion of the Royal Inniskillin Fusiliers.

The names of regiments proceeding home, having not been specified, will be published hereafter.

BENGAL.

The Late Mr. A. S. Gubboy.—The whole Jewish community of India will grieve to learn that Mr. Aaron Shalome Gubboy died on Saturday, after a long illness. Mr. Gubboy was held in the warmest regard by his fellow-religionists, and his great liberality and unfailing kindness will be long remembered. The deceased who was 62 years of age, was born in Bagdad, and came to Calcutta forty years ago. Along with his younger brother, Mr. Elias S. Gubboy, he started business acting as agent for various mercantile firms in Bombay and Arabia. The firm of Messrs. Elias S. Gubboy and Co. soon became well-known and shared in the once lucrative opium trade, their dealings bringing them into contact with Messrs. Sassoon and Co. What the opium trade was in former days may be judged from the fact that Mr. Arthur Sassoon, during an eight years' residence in Hongkong, amassed a fortune of forty lakhs of rupees. The telegraph and the vast development of steamer traffic have completely changed the conditions of the trade, although even yet more than three-fourths of it are in the hands of Hebrew firms, almost their only competitors being the Marwaris. Mr. Shalome Gubboy spent three years at Hongkong; but the rest of his life was passed in Calcutta, where he was noted as a man of great industry, enterprise, and intelligence. His career was devoted to business, but he was unswerving in the observance of his religion, and ever ready, in a quiet unobtrusive way, to aid the unfortunate, and relieve the lot of the afflicted. In recent years he had been sorely tried by illness and by the loss of those dear to him, but his life was consistent to the last. His younger brother, Mr. Elias, is still head of the old firm, and the deceased leaves two sons, Mr. David A. Gubboy, of Calcutta, and Mr. R. A. Gubboy of Hongkong.—*Englishman.*

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PHIPSON AND Co. have now received a Supply of the 1884 VINTAGE of POMMERY and GRENO'S CHAMPAGNE, which has proved to be equal to that of 1874.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

JUST RECEIVED, a nice assortment of Fancy and Useful Notepapers, Paper Cabinets, Blotting Books, Draft Boards, Drafts, Chessmen, Dominoes, Inkstands, Paperweights, &c., very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

AMERICAN LAMPS.—Newest and best styles, perfect safety guaranteed. Hanging, table, Bracket, and Combination.—H. BALLANTINE & Co., direct Importers.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT SALESMAN who can influence business in prints and yarns especially.—Apply "F. P. N.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—A DRAUGHTSMAN competent to make, under direction, the working drawings for the construction of a Godown.—Apply, stating experience, &c., to "R. B.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—An Experienced, Intelligent and First-class, Government-certificated ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT in a cotton mill, at Ahmedabad, on a monthly salary of Rs. 250, to prefer application, Address, "A.P.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—A SITUATION as HEAD-MISTRESS, by a lady who has had 10 years' experience of teaching, and who holds first-class certificates and testimonials.—Apply by letter to "VERITAS," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secunderabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,696,000 STG. Assets. The "STANDARD"—New and Reduced Rates for India founded on the latest and most reliable statistics.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—RAVOLI AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE warranted free from Alcohol, in Quart and Pint Bottles.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

CORSETS, various makes and sizes, slightly soiled, selling off at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per pair.—Mrs. TAYLOR'S, 25, Meadow Street, Bombay.

CHESTNUT ARAB CHARGER, quiet in harness, Rs. 400. English DOG-CART, Rs. 200.—"H," care of Volkarts.

MUSICAL CHAIRS, Musical DECANTERS, Musical INKSTANDS, Musical ALBUMS and Musical TOYS.—MORENAS & Co., 108 Confectioners.

BRANDY.—Louis Béchade, a good inexpensive Brandy, a desideratum in India. Rs. 2-5 doz. Of all dealers.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co., sole Agents.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5; postage 4 annas.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

CARTER'S SEEDS in hermetically closed boxes, just received, Vegetable—each Rs. 3, 6-8 and 2-8. Flower—each Rs. 5, 7-8 and 10.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 11, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

SENSITIZED PAPER.—Edward's, Marion's, and a French make. All highly recommended. Send for my latest Photographic catalogue.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

JUST ARRIVED NEW PATENT ARISTONS, with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with 12 Tunes and packing case complete, Rs. 45.—L. STEFFENAUER, 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1 postage 1 annas

FOR BONAFIDE SALE—Several very valuable Australian Horses, Chargers, Trappers, handsome, sound, young, and good movers.—Apply to JOHN WHEAL, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Poona.

GLADSTONE BAGS, a very large stock very best finish, lined Canvas, Leather Pockets and Nickel Mountings, also Fitted Bags and Dressing Bags in nes Brown, Black Morocco, sizes from 20in. to 23in.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE COVENTRY CHAIR, consisting of a Comfortable padded Chair, Seat on easy springs, with tricycle mechanism at the back for driving same; very light and fast, suitable for an Invalid or Native gentleman. Very luxurious and strong. Greatly in vogue at home. Call and inspect.—At MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand,
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket,
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS.
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will hold their usual Auction Sale at their room as follows:—
1 case flowered velvet.
1 ,, satin.
A valuable assortments of stone Chinaware, containing breakfast sets, tea-sets, wash-hand, basin sets, cups and saucers, handsome flowered vases, ornaments, &c.,
China garden seats, flowerpots, flower vases &c.
Sets of plated spoons and forks, tea trays, &c.
Enamelled dinner, dessert, table, cheese and soup plates, cups and saucers, mugs, &c.
2 blackwood full carved writing desks, and few pairs of wall brackets.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, August 3, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF COALS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of Messrs. Framjee Merwanjee and Co.

At Clark Basin ex s.s. Crathorne.
600 tons Davison's west Hartley coal.

And at Malet Bunder, ex s.s. Chicago.
91 tons south Hetton double screened smithy nut coal.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th August, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, on the first floor of their Auction Rooms, on account of the concerned, valuable French-polished teakwood household furniture, consisting of marble-top tables, marble-top dressing and washhand tables, mirror door almyras, teapoys, chest of drawers, sofas, writing and side tables, iron bedstead, dining table, dining-room chairs, whatnot, sofa with leather curtain, cushioned and easy chairs, bookstand, clothes press, a mahogany square pianoforte, &c.
The property is now on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms (upper floor) TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th day of August, at 2 p.m., the valuable household furniture and effects of the late DR. SAXTY GOOD, consisting of French-polished, teakwood sideboard, arm and without arm chairs, chiffonier, marble topped side table, pigeon hole-press, Lady's davenporte, reclining chair, chest of drawers, camp cot, easy chairs, Japanese jars, dental chairs, dental instruments, drilling machine, lathe tools, &c, &c.
Also by order of the Administrator-General the trinkets belonging to the estate of the late Mr. A. Bucholtz, consisting of 2 gold mohur solitaires, 3 gold sleeve buttons, 1 gold watch by Favre, Leuba and Co, 1 gold guard chain with gold and silver coins and pencil case attached, 1 silver snuff box, 1 silver watch, 1 locket, 1 fancy porcelain plated mounted beer mug, &c., &c.,
Also 1 case of surgical instruments of different sorts, the property of the late Dr. Cooper, Civil Surgeon, Gurgaon, Punjab.
The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
5 bales grey shirtings.
5 bales grey dhoties.
6 cases prints.
4 bales white scarfs.
2 cases white dhoties.
1 case white handkerchieves.
3 cases yellow butter, in 1 lb. tins.
A choice lot of excellent cigars in boxes of 25, 50 and 100, consisting of Julia, Hoja de Oro, Regenta, Tom, Rubens, Cortados, Yefade, Ladromas, Mozart, Jegeyeros and Hortelana.
A quantity of unserviceable Government Telegraph stores, consisting of Manilla rope, wire, tools, &c.
On account and at the risk of Esmalljee Moolna Esoobhai—
7 casks iron wire.
By order of Messrs. Sawyer and Co, and on account and at the risk of Chutoorbhooj Valjee and Shamlal Motilal—
CVS 1-2—2 cases black Italians ex s. s. Roumania.
,, 8 15-9—5 ,, ,, ex s. s. Clan Drummond.
,, 211—1 case Figured Lustres, ex s. s. Clan Sinclair.
By order of Mr. Roopsin Muthooradas Lowjee and on account and at the risk of Bhanjee Gordhan—
1 gold katli.
1 ,, googri.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Jumsoodeen—
154 BB & Co.—1 case, 10 pieces Silesians Calico.
On account and at the risk of Ahmed Abdoola,
0218—AA—1 case gold embroidered silk gauze.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong office shigram.
1 handsome office brougham, in very good order.
1 strong mail-phaeton.
1 light dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, August 3, 1888.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

THE best time for laying in a Stock of Ivory Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls is during the Rains.
We have a splendid Stock of well-seasoned Balls to select from and can supply at once.
Balls adjusted and recoloured by a Practical European Ivory Turner.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
Practical Billiard Table Makers and Ivory Turners.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness,

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(a pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2.

QUOTATIONS for Stocks came quite unchanged from London this morning; and the price of Silver remained at 42⅛d. per oz. There was an advance in the market rates of discount yesterday, say of ½ per cent. on short London Bills at 2½ per cent. per annum, and of ¼ per cent. on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 2¾ per cent.

Of the 25 lakhs of Council Bills bid for yesterday, some 13 lakhs were allotted to Bombay, 11 lakhs to Calcutta and Rs. 80,000 to Madras, the rate obtained—1s. 4 3-32d.—though 1-32d. above that of the previous Wednesday's price is lower to the same extent than that of the extra sales at the end of last week, and on Monday. Twenty-five lakhs will be offered again next week.

The Mincing Lane and Wheat Markets continue to improve. Linseed was firm according to last evening's advices, and there was an advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Seed, to arrive, *viâ* the Cape; and in Liverpool quality, to arrive, by the same route, there was a rise of 3d. per quarter, though for the latter, to arrive, *viâ* the Canal, the quotation comes 9d. per quarter lower; Calcutta Brown Rapeseed was again 3d. per quarter higher, to arrive, and Bold Yellow advanced 6d. per quarter. Coffee was firm, and Mid.-Plantation was 1s. per cwt. dearer. In Wheat there was a further rise of 6d. per quarter both in Hard Red and Club No. 2, to arrive, by either route. Liverpool prices were unchanged.

In Liverpool Cotton closed firm, an advance of 1-16d. per lb. having been established in spot Mid.-Uplands, at 5 11-16d., but Surats were unchanged all round. The day's sales reached 10,000 bales, including 700 Surats. American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher for November-December deliveries, unchanged for October-November, and 1-64d. down in nearer positions. Manchester had been steady.

Spot Cotton in New York was 1-16 cent. higher yesterday at 10 15-16 cents. November Futures were 9·44 cents, Tuesday's quotation for September having been 9·73 cents; but the closing rate for that month has has not been received.

There has again been very little doing locally in the staple to-day, the total business in ready stuff being represented by a few hundred bales in the aggregate of Julgaum, at Rs. 195-6; and Tinnevelly, at Rs. 208½. Nor has anything to speak of transpired in contracts for the new crop; the feeling among dealers, however, has been firm and there are said to be takers of "Good" Bengal contracts for January delivery, at Rs. 166, but no givers, and other quotations are given as before. For ready Cotton the tone is steady, and rates are quite unaltered.

The rainfall over the Cotton area during the past month has been lighter than the average everywhere excepting in the Oomrawattee, Khangaum, Bellary, and Hubli districts, the circle which has had the lightest fall being Dhollera, where it has ranged from 14 and 20 per cent. of the average in Dhollera and Bhownuggur, respectively, to 62 per cent. at Wudwan. The Report of the Chamber of Commerce issued this afternoon still advises the Cotton plants as flourishing in the Bengal and Oomrawattee districts, though at Barsee and Dhulia in the latter more rain was wanted. At Bhownugger Cotton sowing was making good progress; but more rain was much needed generally, and the same want was being felt in the Broach district, where, however, the Cotton plants were doing well. In Bellary alone the sowing of Cotton was still delayed from want of rain, though the fall in that district had been an inch more for last month than the average.

WHEAT.—There has been much less demand in this market to-day, and only a moderate business is reported; but the tone has been firm throughout, and prices have not moved for any description.

SEEDS, on the other hand, have been in active request, and considerable transactions have taken place, principally in *Linseed*. Our quotations, however, are unaltered both for this and for *Rapeseed*.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	286	bales.
Wheat	30,715	cwts.
Linseed	7,813	"
Rapeseed	5,584	"
Poppyseed	1,261	"
Groundnuts	847	"

FREIGHTS are steady, not to say firm, but no fresh charters have been made owing to owners holding for higher rates than speculators offer; meantime tonnage for August loading continues very scarce. For September loading the Hall and Clan lines have been booking cargo for Marseilles at 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE was 1-32d. lower for ready Bank Wire Transfer at opening this morning, but other rates were unchanged. Private Paper has been offering in small quantities, say Demand at 1s. 4½d., and 3 months' sight at 1s. 7-32d.; but banks have remained firm at our quotations, refusing to buy under yesterday's closing quotations, and Calcutta rates coming a shade higher has given a steady tone to the market. Bank Telegraphic could have been done at 1s. 4 3-32d. before closing had it been wanted, but it was not; and business to-day on any line has been almost *nil*. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4½d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4¾d.	"
Francs do.	1·71¾.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with sellers of Four per cents. at last evening's closing rate of 100⅝ for cash; but with buyers for the account at 100½. These rates have been quoted throughout the day, 1-16 per cent. higher, however, having been latterly named for the near account, and at closing the quotations were 100⅝ for money, 100 9-16 for this month's account, and 100½ for the September settlement. 105, nominal, has been the quotation for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES have shown more animation to-day, and transactions in Mill Scrip, of which a good man have been reported, have established an advance in rates in a number of cases. National Mill shares have advanced Rs. 40; Mahalukshmi, Rs. 30; Khatao Mucconji and Luckmidas Khimji, Rs. 20 each; Queen, Rs. 15; Alliance, Rs. 10; City of Bombay, Imperial, Manockjee Petit, and Oriental, Rs. 5 each; and Coorla, Rs. 2½. Presidency have declined Rs. 10; and Colaba Land and Mill Rs. 5. New Berar Cotton P. and G. Company are Rs. 5 higher. Bombay-Burma Trading have gone up Rs. 5. Bank of Bengal shares have advanced Rs. 10 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	860xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	890
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	815
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	[illegible]	100	all	17½ do.	219
National Bank of India	37,320	£25 250		5 pct.	135

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
[illegible]ar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,175xd
Albert Ginning Co.	10	500	500	Rs.	410
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	10	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	840
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	340
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Brent's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	1	20	200	Rs. 16	101
Bombay Cotton Press	100	125	125	Rs. 15	172½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 6 0	580
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	110
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,200
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	25	...	..	265
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,450
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	45	500	500	Rs. 35	407
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	220
Mercantile Press	1,600	125	125	Rs.	60
Mofussil Co	[illegible]	400	400	Rs. 0	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	539 535
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	75
Prince of W. Press	60	500	100	Rs. 3	300
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld. (Bellary.)	50	500	500	Rs. 10	300x 440
Sind Press Co.	40	2,000	750	Rs. 50	440
Sind & Panjaub Cotton Press Co.	10	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	4 0 1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	[illegible]	500	500	25	550
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000		640

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

DAVIES—July 29, the wife of R J Davies, Calcutta Police, of a daughter.

ELLIOTT—July 27, the wife of Sir Charles A Elliott, of a son.

HENDERSON—July 29, at Coonoor, the wife of Captain C B Henderson, R E, of a daughter, still-born.

DEATHS.

ALONE—July 25, at "Buona Vista," Landour, Ben. Alone, District Superintendent of Police, Jounpore, aged 54 years.

ANTHONY—May 5, at Madras, Mark Anthony, of Trieste, Austria, aged 51 years, 5 months and 13 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1888.

MORE than two years have passed since the Bombay Government, with the consent of the Government of India, issued an order deposing the Rana of Porebunder from his gadi, and put the State under the charge of Mr. Lely as Administrator. In the interval excellent work has been done by the new Administration, which goes far to supply an *ex post facto* justification for the policy of the Bombay Government in regard to this State. With this part of the case, however, we may deal later on. We refer to the subject now because it has seemed fit to the Bengal journal which so passionately intervened in the affairs of Bhopal and Rewah a few months since, to take up thus late in the day the cause of the deposed Rana. The pleadings of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* are, as we should expect them to be, excited, inaccurate, and entirely misleading. The traditional love of Englishmen for fair play is appealed to in condemnation of proceedings which the writer deems "un-English and barbarous." The Rana is represented as an offender condemned without a hearing upon the one-sided report of a single official, and it is insinuated that the real cause of his deposition was not his incapacity and laches as a ruler, but the fact that he had thirty-one-and-a-half lakhs of rupees in his treasury. And, as fitting climax to this farrago of misrepresentation, we are told that though atheists may laugh at them, "the God in Heaven will surely punish those who, being strong, use their strength in depriving the weak of their just rights." We shall show that if ever there was a case in which the British Government were called upon urgently and imperatively to interpose for the benefit of a misgoverned and down-trodden people it was this.

The facts, as the Bengal paper says, are simple. But they are not the facts that the apologist for the Porebunder Rana has put forward, nor does the story begin, as it is here made to begin, with a certain report on the Porebunder State which was sent in by a Bombay Civilian in 1885. We should carry the record back rather to more than twenty years since, when Colonel Keatinge, whose reputation in Kathiawar is not that of an abettor of unfairness to either chiefs or people, reported that gross misrule prevailed in every department of the State. Porebunder at that time exhibited the worst characteristics of the old regime in Kathiawar. Justice was disgracefully administered. The State was a safe place of refuge for criminals flying from justice in the neighbour territories. The Administration was starved while the treasury was full, and marauders, foreign and domestic, roamed at will over a lawless and ill-governed land. Much has been said as to the personal characteristics of the Porebunder Chief. The terms in which he has been spoken of by Political Officers who have reported upon the State have not erred on the side of severity, and their testimony to his good qualities is eagerly quoted by his apologist. Those who know him admit that he has merits; they are, however, mainly the moral correlatives to his extreme parsimony. He eschews wine; he does not take opium; he leaves bhang and ganja to those who care to waste money on them. But it was not for his personal merits that it was found necessary to degrade him in 1869 and to leave him, a first-class chief, the jurisdiction of a chief of the third-class. The dark and tragic story of the event which led to this severe measure is well known in Kathiawar. A son of the Rana had died while he was absent from his State, and his death, though the man was in nowise responsible for it, was visited upon the Kumar's favourite servant. The man was shut up in a bastion of the old town wall; his nose, lips and ears were cut off by a barber, and then he was released. In his agony he jumped through an opening in his prison wall and was killed. With this episode on the record it was hardly politic on the part of the Rana's apologist to give prominence to his personal claims to tolerance for his political shortcomings. The indulgence with which some of the British officers who have had relations with Porebunder in past years have reported upon him as a man should, moreover, bespeak trust in their strictures upon him as a ruler. Assuming that he was a veritable *debonnaire* prince, that would have been no excuse for his strangely Merovingian methods of rule. Had he been one of the best of men, there were accumulating proofs that he was one of the worst of rulers. The reports of the Political Officers bore melancholy and unvarying testimony to the disorganisation of every department in the State. The Rana was as profuse in promises of amendment as he was niggardly in performance. Ten years after his degradation from the full status of a first-class chief the State was reported upon as unfavourably as ever. The only part of the Administration that showed any improvement was the management of the port. In every other respect things were as unsatisfactory as ever. The judicial department abounded in abuses. The police were under the control of a young and incompetent official, under whom Porebunder was in no danger of becoming less attractive to marauders from beyond the border; and in the town itself houses were broken into with impunity in broad daylight, often under cover of the benevolent neutrality of the guardians of the peace. Discontent was as rife as disorder. In Porebunder city municipal duties of the most harassing and obnoxious sort were levied, the Rana's fiscal system being as primitive as Ranjeet Singh's, and as sublimely regardless of the relations between taxation and trade and the public weal. It was a strictly personal government which the Chief endeavoured to carry on, having for its purpose the abstraction of the maximum of revenue from the subjects of the State and giving them in return the minimum of service. To take one flagrant example, when a special inquiry was instituted into the condition of the State in 1884, it was found that no revenue official had received regular pay for twenty years. The corruption and the oppression of the cultivating classes which must have clustered around a revenue service thus left to take care of itself need not be pointed out. The revenue officer must live, and as he could not eat the durbar's salt he had to draw upon the ryots. And this too in a province where the revenue being almost universally paid on the *baghwatai* system, the officials have under the best management too many opportunities of getting more than the durbar's share of the produce. No wonder that in many villages the burden pressed so heavily upon the cultivation that land went out of tillage, and that people shrank from cultivating more than they needed for actual subsistence. With one of the finest natural harbours in the province, and the large commercial possibilities which that fact put within reach of the State, there was scarcely a made road in the entire State. Commercial security was as wanting as commercial facilities. The chief offices in the police were sold to the highest bidder, and the force as a whole was as corrupt as it was inefficient. The administration of justice was in hands equally incompetent and equally untrustworthy. Add to this a system of taxation which could not have been more ingeniously devised if its object had been to hamper the operations of trade and to check the development of the country, and it will be seen how serious and widespread was the mischief which the Bombay Government at length took measures for amending. There is one fact, which we mentioned in describing the development of the Kathiawar railways some months since, and which may be again cited as an illustration of the way in which the Rana allowed affairs to hurry ruin-wards. When the State was taken over by the Administrator 2,00,000 maunds of grain were found stored in houses in the town, three parts of it weevilled and fit for nothing but to be cast upon the sea. And this represented revenue wrung from the Rana's overtaxed subjects.

Enough has been said to indicate the nature of the wrong-doing by which the Porebunder Chief wore out the patience of the Bombay Government and brought retribution upon himself. For the Government have been patient to a degree scarcely consistent with the interests of the people on whom the Rana's rule sat so heavily. Scarcely a year passed since 1869 without advice and warning being given him. The ultimatum did not come until 1884, and then a year was given him within which to carry out the reforms insisted upon by the Government if he wished to avoid direct British intervention in the administration of the State. The year passed, but the evil did not pass with it. There even yet remained a few months' grace, but the Rana wasted the day of opportunity, and when in November 1885 the state of affairs in Porebunder was again reported upon the Government were informed that the eight specific instructions which had been included in the ultimatum had been disregarded. The suggestion in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, that the deposition of the Rana had been "committed from the office," without the knowledge of Lord Dufferin and Lord Reay, is of course absurd. Lord Reay has had to perform a task as unwelcome as that which Lord Mayo had to perform in regard to Ulwar; but in the one case as in the other the wrong-doings of the ruler and the grievances of his subjects were too clamant and too persistent to be dealt with in any other way. It is not to be wondered at that it has been necessary to go as far afield as to Bengal to find a censor for this very necessary act. In Kathiawar, and wherever the circumstances which led up to the Rana's deposition are understood, no doubt is felt as to the righteousness of the policy followed by the Local Government.

THE arrogation of the dispensing power by the Town Council in regard to resolutions passed by the Municipal Corporation has, amongst other inconveniences, that of giving encouragement to all and sundry to appeal from Cæsar to his subordinates. If ever there was a question well thrashed out in the Corporation from every conceivable point of view it was that of enlarging a certain vegetable and fruit market at Bhuleshwar. A whole sitting was given up to the discussion of two alternative proposals, which, when debated by the hour, had only in each case the proposer and the seconder to vote for it. Yet on Wednesday, when the Town Council was asked in due course to give the necessary authority to the Municipal Commissioner to proceed with the work, it was confronted with a memorial signed by thirty members of the Corporation asking the Council to postpone the giving of the necessary sanction. The thirty signatories had suddenly ascertained that the price of the land to be acquired has gone up, and that the cost of the enlargement of the market would prove to be considerably greater than the estimate. This was not by any means a novel plea; it had been urged in the Corporation, where only two members gave any heed to it. It was alleged that houses which were estimated to cost Rs. 20,000 were worth Rs. 50,000, so solidly constructed were they; while this statement was being made the Municipal Commissioner received a report that one of the houses in question had collapsed and come down by the rain. Still half the Corporation thought it well to raise this point once more for the enlightenment of the Town Council. Dr. Waters pointed out that the Council had encouraged the signatories to come forward with this appeal to override the Corporation by the course taken in setting aside the vote of the Corporation in regard to the erection of an epidemic hospital. He rightly insisted that it was not the business of the Town Council to decide which order of the Corporation it should obey, and which it should set aside. The Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik held the same view, and stated very truly that if resolutions be nullified as soon as passed the public will lose confidence in the working of the Municipal constitution. A member who argued that it depended on the size of the majority by which a resolution was carried in the Corporation whether the Town Council should give it effect or not, was wittily answered by Dr. Waters, who said that in effect it was a declaration that the Town Council need pay no attention to any order of the superior body "which was not emphasised by a kick and an imprecation." It is satisfactory to know that the Town Council determined to give immediate effect to the resolution for enlarging the market. Will the thirty members of the Corporation who signed the memorial in a contrary sense pass a vote of censure on the Town Council for carrying out the order of the Corporation?

A FEW days since it was telegraphed from Teheran that the Yomud Turkomans in the neighbourhood of Asterabad had revolted, and that the city was threatened, the troops available being powerless to stem the rising. Villages were sacked even in the neighbourhood of the town, which contains a population of about eighteen thousand. The rising was evidently serious, and the townspeople had sent messages to the Shah for help. Asterabad is situated on the river of the same name, which falls into the Bay of Asterabad forming the south-eastern angle of the Caspian Sea. It is about fifty miles south of the river Attrek, which forms the southern boundary of the Transcaspian territory wrested from the Tekke Turkomans by the Russians. The country is mountainous and difficult. The movement of troops from the capital will be a very slow and tiresome operation, while there will be no obstacle in the way of any Turkomans in what is now Russian territory from giving assistance to the revolted tribe. The Yomud Turkomans number about fifty thousand. In their immediate neighbourhood are Tartar tribes who have more in common with them than with the Persians. It has always been present to the minds of those who follow the course of events in that remote region that the Turkomans on the Persian side of the Attrek would be more or less influenced by the establishment of Russian rule north of the river, and it is quite possible that the revolt which has alarmed Asterabad is not a wholly isolated movement. Mr. Demetrius Boulger, who never takes too bright a view of things, draws attention in the current number of the *Asiatic Quarterly* to symptoms which show that Persia is being brought more and more under Russian influence. He speaks of those who confidently assert that there is a treaty under which Russia will acquire the Province of Khorasan, whenever its occupation may be necessary. He thinks there is nothing improbable in the allegation, for Persia is not in a position to withstand the Russian ascendancy, and besides she will no doubt be tempted with the bait of Bagdad in one direction, and of Herat or Seistan in another. The English policy was to support the Prince Zil es Sultan, the second son of the Shah, who until recently ruled half the kingdom from Ispahan. Last Christmas the Grand Cross of the Star of India was conferred as a special honour on the Prince by the British Government. Before the insignia of the Order arrived the Zil es Sultan was removed from his Government and recalled to Teheran in disgrace. This incident is set down, rightly or wrongly, to the credit of the Russian Minister at Teheran. However that may be, Russia is unquestionably in a position to make the position of the Shah very precarious, especially along the north-east frontier. The rising of the Yomuds may afford an opportunity for increasing the pressure on Khorasan, the occupation of which on any pretext would render the Afghan hold of Herat more precarious than it is. In this point of view the telegram giving an account of the revolt of the Turkomans near Asterabad has a very special interest.

THE candour of Mr. Mathews, the Home Secretary, in avowing that the object of the extra judicial enquiry which is now under debate is to verify the charges of the *Times* and not to enable members of the House of Commons to clear themselves must have proved rather embarrassing to his friends. It is the pronouncement in the Cass case over again. It seems to have reduced the Ministerial majority to forty-seven votes. The long and acrimonious debate which followed Mr. Mathews' amazingly indiscreet avowal, may be taken as an earnest of the effect on opinion out-of-doors. It has always been the contention of those who were aimed at by the tremendous indictment put forward in the *Times* that the attack was made with the cognizance of the Government who regarded it as a means of discrediting the Opposition, and this declaration makes the contention at least plausible. When this view was put forward as a reason for denouncing as collusive the proposal of the Ministry to direct the Attorney-General (Sir R. Webster) to institute a criminal prosecution of the *Times* for libel it was ridiculed as absurd. The maladroitness of the Home Secretary has rendered it very difficult to maintain that those who pressed Mr. Parnell and his colleagues to vindicate their character had any desire that they should succeed in doing so.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ended 31st July is stated at 462. Of this number 11 occurred from cholera, 110 from fevers; 60, phthisis; 77, diseases of the respiratory organs; 31, diarrhœa; 17, dysentery; 33, old age and debility. The deaths are classified as follows:—Buddhist or Jain, 15; Brahmins, 13; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other castes, 235; Hindu out-castes, 35; Mussulman, 95; Parsi, 26; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 19; Eurasian, 3; European, 1; Negro African, 1. The death-rate is 25·43 per thousand per annum, as against 22·57, the corresponding week of last year, and 29·59, the average of corresponding periods of the past five years. The total number of births is 324 as against 300.

THERE are many among our readers who doubtless remember Mrs. A. M. L. Jarvis, who returned home a few years ago after an interesting career as a teacher in some of our local schools. First, as head of the Girls' School of the Byculla Education Society, and latterly, as superintendent of the Alexandra Institution, she devoted many years of successful work to the cause of female education, and her many friends and old pupils will be glad to learn that she was one of the accepted candidates at the School Board Election at Kirkliston, near Edinburgh, which took place a few weeks ago. She was the only lady among the seven successful candidates who were declared elected. We have no doubt her long experience as an educationist will prove of great value to the Kirkliston Board.

THE subject selected by the Syndicate for the Karsandas Mulji Prize Essay of 1889 is as follows:—"The connection of Social Morality with National Prosperity, with special reference to the condition of India."

THE subject selected by the Syndicate for the Sir George Le Grand Jacob Prize Essay of 1889 is as follows:—"The Introduction and Development of the Indian Railway and Telegraph Systems and their Influence on the Social and Economical Conditions of India."

THE subject selected by the Syndicate for the Ashburner Prize Essay of 1889 is as follows:—"New Manufactures which might be advantageously introduced into India."

AFTER much discussion the Portuguese Parliament has voted the amount of £50,000, which the West of India Portuguese Railway Company had already spent for the Marmagoa harbour and the railway line. The interest on the above amount is 6 per cent.

LIEUT. F. R. H. CHAPMAN, 29th Regiment, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Hyderabad; a first-class Magistrate within the cantonments of Hyderabad and Superintendent of Bazars within the same jurisdiction.

BRIGADE SURGEON A. BARRY, M.D., F.R.C.S., has been appointed to act as Professor of Midwifery at the Grant Medical College, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, M.D., C.M.

MR. W. ALLEN, C.S., Collector of Sholapur, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months from the 7th August.

MR. H. N. B. ERSKINE, C.S.I., has been permitted to resign H. M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment.

MR. S. HAMMICK, Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat, has been allowed furlough for one year and two months from such date as he may choose to avail himself of it.

MAJOR J. R. WATSON, S. C., has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Malegaon, in succession to Colonel A. J. Doig, deceased.

MESSRS. C. P. WILTSHIRE and Mr. Sorabji Padamji, first-class Magistrates, and Mr. R. B. Stewart, second-class Magistrate, have been appointed visitors of the Dharwar District Jail.

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE COMMISSION OF JUDGES.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

In the House of Commons the Bill relative to the appointment of a Special Commission of Judges in Mr. Parnell's case is still being considered in Committee.

There was a prolonged and acrimonious debate last night regarding the scope of the inquiry; also personal bickerings among the leaders owing to Mr. Mathews, the Home Secretary, declaring that the primary object of the inquiry was to verify statements of the *Times* respecting Irish crime, and not to enable members of the House to clear themselves.

Mr. Gladstone and Sir Vernon Harcourt accused the Government of enlarging the scope of the enquiry.

Mr. Reid's amendment, limiting the inquiry, was rejected by a majority of 47 votes.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

Terrific storms, accompanied with rain, swept over England, particularly on the eastern part of London.

The crops have been seriously damaged.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

PARIS, Aug. 2.

France has rejected a treaty of commerce with Italy.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

POTSDAM, Aug. 2.

The Emperor William has arrived here.

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AFRICA.

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 1.

Messengers report that in April last Emin Bey's provisions were scarce, and that the Mahdists were advancing against him. Emin Bey hoped to repel the Mahdists by a rapid attack.

Nothing fresh regarding Mr. Stanley.

BURGLARY BY A SOLDIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

Kenneth Ainsley Merton, who described himself as a recent arrival from New York, but whose real name is John Pierce Heely, a deserter from the King's Own Scottish Borderers stationed at Meerut, pleaded guilty to the charge of having committed burglary in several houses in the town.

During his five days' criminal career he averred that he had possessed himself of jewelleries and watches valued at Rs. 1,600.

When arrested he produced the instruments by which he had effected an entrance into the houses.

A pair of shoes which he had left under a tree led to his identification.

LORD CONNEMARA AT THE KOLAR GOLD MINES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 2.

Yesterday H. E. the Governor, the Resident, and several others visited the Kolar Gold Mines and inspected the works of the Nundydroog, Oorgaum and Mysore Companies. A cordial reception was offered by the miners. H. E. the Governor expressed surprise at the extensive scale of the works.

His Excellency left last night for Ooty. His next tour will probably be to Northern Malabar, South Canara, Marmagoa, Bellary and Nellore.

RESIGNATION OF MR. PENNINGTON.

Mr. Pennington, formerly Collector of Tanjore, who was censured by Government in connection with the heavy remissions of taxation in 1885, and who took two years' furlough, has resigned the service.

PROSECUTION FOR PERJURY.

Mr. Ross, of the Civil Service, has obtained permission to prosecute Mr. Rhodes Morgan, complainant in the alleged adultery case, for perjury.

ALLAHABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 2.

Eight Cavalry regiments will assemble at Delhi at the winter camp of exercise.

Mr. Furnivall, C. E., had to leave Simla on Tuesday, owing to the death of his wife.

SIR ASMAN JAH.

The interview which Sir Asman Jah had with the Viceroy last Monday was quite private, the only third party present being Mr. Faridoonji, who acted as interpreter. The interview was of a very cordial character on both sides. The Minister renewed the Nizam's assurances of loyalty and readiness, if desired, to contribute to the defence of the Empire in any way that might be thought desirable, and the Viceroy in acknowledging this spoke in terms of warm appreciation. Sir Asman Jah also introduced the subject of the junction of the Hyderabad Railway system with the Bengal-Nagpur line, the Viceroy suggesting that he should first discuss this subject with the Public Works Member.

REDUCTIONS IN THE HOME CHARGES.

Lord Cross has resolved to appoint a committee to inquire into the home charges of the Government of India. The committee will probably consist of two members of the India Council with Mr. Henry Waterfield, the Financial Secretary of the India Office, and an official from the Treasury. In coming to this decision the Secretary of State is probably acting on the suggestion made by Mr. Evans in the Legislative Council, in February last, when the Finance Member made his statement on the introduction of the Petroleum tax. Mr. Evans pointed out that the Government of India had reduced expenditure within its control to the utmost possible limit, and that the time had arrived for the home authorities seriously to take in hand reforms which the Governor-General in Council was powerless to effect or deal with.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The Clan line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here this morning.

LISBON, Aug. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Roma, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Aug. 1.

The Clan line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

ADEN, Aug. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this evening.

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 2.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Swordsman left here for Bombay direct this morning.

COLOMBO, August 2.

The French mail steamer Melbourne arrived here to-day from Aden.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16.

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¼
4½ per cent. do.	70⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106
Bar Silver	42⅛

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(August 2.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Aug. 1.

10 p.m.	77·6

THURSDAY, Aug. 2.

6 a.m.	75·6
10 a.m.	76·6
2 p.m.	76·2
4 p.m.	76·0

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

Simla, Aug. 1.—The barometer has fallen in Burma, Behar, and the North-West Provinces, Punjab, and at several stations on the West Coast, but it has risen elswhere. The changes are generally slight, but in Behar the fall is considerable, and a small storm has formed there. Distribution continues irregular; over the North of India, normal; over the Peninsula, steady. A westerly wind of moderate force is blowing over the Peninsula, southerly wind over Bengal, south-easterly wind along the foot of the Himalayas, and variable winds over the Gangetic plain. The monsoon current is about normal in force on both sides of India. The temperature has, on the whole, risen. Rain has been fairly general except in the Punjab and Sind, where rain has fallen as local showers. The heaviest fall, two inches, is at Jeypore, but many places report amounts exceeding one inch.

Aug 2.—Pressure has increased in Behar and Chota Nagpur and in Ceylon, but fallen elsewhere. A small depression is shown over Central India, and the barometer has fallen quickly there and in the Indus Valley, but the change elsewhere has been slight. There is an irregular cyclonic circulation around the depression over Nowgong, but with this exception the wind movements are about normal both in direction and force. The weather is very cloudy and damp over the Peninsula and central parts of the country, but in Northern India the weather is moderately fine and the air drier. Rain has been general, except in Upper India, and the amounts on the West Coast and at the central stations are increasing.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Colaba. In.	cts.
Previously registered.	44	6	37	2	41	4	40	20
Aug. 1, Wednesday...	......		......		......		1	2
„ 2, Thursday......	2	23	2	58	2	37	......	
Total..	46	29	39	60	43	41	41	22
Total corresponding date of last year ...	59	64	59	44	56	21	55	17

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The return of rainfall on the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway, a, registered at 6 a.m., on Tuesday, the 31st ultimo is as follows:—

	Ghadecli. In.	ct.	Songad. In.	ct.	Dhola. In.	ct.	Chuda. In.	ct.	Chital. In.	ct.	Jetpur. In.	ct.
Previously reported	3	87	3	94	4	80	6	68	6	10	5	67
Rainfall on 31st ultimo......	...		..		...		..		..		0	3
Total up to date ..	3	87	3	94	4	80	6	68	6	10	5	70

Mr. E. H. Moscardi is to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad during the absence on furlough of Mr. H. F. Aston.

Reinforcements are to be sent to the Sikkim Field Force in consequence of the latest move of the Thibetans. Five hundred of the 1st Goorkhas at Dharamsala have been ordered to start forthwith. They will be railed to Darjeeling, and thence march to Pedong.

We learn from telegrams from Hongkong, dated yesterday, that the total sales of Indian yarn during the preceding fortnight amounted to 9,600 bales, at moderate prices, exchange being quoted at Rs. 224 per 100 dollars.

Another large company of coolies has just left Calcutta for British Guiana in the sailing ship Sheila, which cleared out of the river yesterday. The Sheila carries 547 coolies, including 133 women and 85 boys and girls. Seven old coolies are returning, and have paid Rs. 140 each as passage money, being ineligible as contract coolies mainly on account of age. The remittances of the returned emigrants amounted to Rs. 12,104, of which Rs. 3,270 belonged to passengers, and Rs. 8,834 to contract coolies. A Sirdar returned four months ago to India with over Rs. 10,000, and, strange to say, he decided to return as a contract servant after lodging Rs. 7,750 for remittance to the colony and paying his wife's passage.

A private letter to an up-country paper says:—"It is believed that the Commission, so far from entirely condemning bi-metallism, will frankly admit that silver did maintain a fixed ratio with gold from 1803 to 1873, notwithstanding the differences in the production of each metal; and, even further, that with the reintroduction of bi-metallism, the presumption is in favour of stability being again maintained. 'This,' adds the correspondent, 'is an immense step in advance compared to the persistent denials and opposition of the English Treasury in 1881; and, if these admissions are published with the weight and authority of the whole Commission, as it is hoped they will be, they will undoubtedly have great effect on the action of foreign nations, such as France, Germany, and the United States. It is believed that the bi-metallist members of the Commission will publish a separate report not necessarily antagonistic to that of the Chairman; but explanatory of their position, and showing how far they agree with or differ from the report of the whole Commission. The bi-metallists will not be in a minority, and may be in a majority, of the Commission; the Chairman is likely to be neutral.'"

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

A correspondent, writing from Trevandrum, reports all well in that part of India. His Highness the Maharajah has received the insignia of the G. C. S. I., with which he was honoured when in Madras last November. In reply to a letter from his Highness, his Excellency the Viceroy writes as follows:—

"To H. H. Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanji Bala Rama Vurma Kulashekarakereetapati Mani Sultan Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamser Jung of Travancore.

My honoured and valued friend,—I have received with pleasure your Highness's letter of the 7th ult.

The expressions of personal good-will which it contains are very gratifying to me, and the kind and sympathetic language in which you have alluded to Lady Dufferin's efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the women of India give both her Excellency and myself the most sincere pleasure. I also acknowledge with much satisfaction your Highness's offer to place the resources of your State at the disposal of the British Government for the defence of the Empire. On behalf of the Government of India I tender you my cordial thanks for this expression of your Highness's loyalty, which I shall not fail to communicate to her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

I regret that I shall not have an opportunity of meeting your Highness before my departure from India. It would have been a special pleasure to me to have made the acquaintance of a ruler so well known for his wisdom and liberality.

I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for your Highness, and to subscribe myself—Your Highness's sincere friend,

Simla, May 24. Dufferin."

TOUTING AT HOME AND ABROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I see that you have, in your issue of to-day, reproduced an article from the *Lancet*, of the 14th July, reflecting upon some alleged unprofessional conduct of mine, regarding the harbour medical practice in Bombay. May I ask you, in fairness to myself, to suspend judgment in the matter, until I have placed before the President of the Royal College of Physicians (Edinburgh) my version of the case. The *Lancet* has, in all good faith I admit, been misled into severely condemning my conduct; but I hope when the whole of the facts of the case (which I am sending home by next mail) are placed before the proper authorities, the same paper will be equally ready to do me justice.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 2. J. MUNDAY.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the course of some recent rambles through the files of the Bombay papers for the purpose of making what Mr. Gladstone would call "Gleanings from Past Years," in reference to University and educational matters, I have come across a good deal that is interesting. With some of the results of my research I have already made your readers acquainted. So far I have only shown what a happy knack your contemporary has of disagreeing with himself. It is now my more pleasing task to show that there was a golden age in which he agreed—*mirabile dictu!*—with you, and that when you did agree your agreement was wonderful. Just look at this:—

Bombay Gazette, Dec. 31, 1880.	*Times of India*, Dec. 12, 1884.
Some years ago the English nation created an idol and fell down and adored it. But the idol, called Competitive Examination, has not realised the extravagant expectation of its devotees, and it has now become the fashion to sneer at it.	Some years ago the English nation created an idol and fell down and adored it. But the idol, called Competitive Examination, has not realised the extravagant expectation of its devotees, and it has now become the fashion to sneer at it.
⁂	⁂
It is too late now to rail or sneer at examinations; our efforts should be directed towards lessening their abuses and developing them into something higher and better.	It is, however, too late now to sneer or rail at examinations and to lament the evils caused by them; our efforts should be directed towards lessening their abuses and developing them into something higher and better.
⁂	⁂
The first great University Examination of this year is the Matriculation Examination; and it would be difficult to magnify its importance, for it fixes the standard of teaching for all the large schools in the Presidency.	The first great University Examination of the year is the Matriculation Examination, and it would be difficult to magnify its importance, for it fixes the standard of teaching for all the large schools in the Presidency.
⁂	⁂
It is impossible for any teacher to endow his pupils with the higher charms and graces of style which characterise the great masters of "Our English," as Milton proudly calls it; but students can be taught to write clearly and correctly without vulgarity and without affectation. The University can aid by lessening the number of books required to be learnt, and so giving the students some leisure time to learn and practise those rules on which writing clearly depends. Those who frame our University curriculum ought to remember the words of a great modern master of English: "Life is short, and our faculties of attention and of recollection limited; in education we proceed as if our life were endless and our powers of attention and recollection inexhaustible."	It is impossible for any teacher to endow his pupils with the higher charms and graces of style which characterise the great masters of "Our English," as Milton proudly calls it; but students can be taught to write clearly and correctly without vulgarity and without affectation. The University can aid by lessening the number of books required to be learnt, and so giving the students some leisure time to learn and practise those rules on which writing clearly depends. Those who frame our University curriculum ought to remember the words of a great modern master of English: "Life is short, and our faculties of attention and of recollection are limited; in education we proceed as if our life were endless and powers of attention and recollection inexhaustible."

These parallels are interesting, yet not more interesting than encouraging. For they prove to me that, though your contemporary may lag behind somewhat, you have only to give him time, and at the end of, say four years, he will faithfully echo the excellent good sense which finds expressions in your columns.—Yours, &c.,

August 2. PUBLICUS.

A most interesting paper in the *Contemporary Review* is by Emile de Laveleye, on "The Future of Religion." The writer examines the causes which, in his judgment, are undermining religion to-day, and has some shrewd things to say about each. Touching, for example, the spread among the working classes of a Socialism which brings Atheism in its train, he says:—"The workman who stands up for equality rejects Christianity, which brought the good tidings to the outcast and the desolate. Christ declared that 'the last should be first,' and His word is proscribed by those to whom it promises freedom. By a similar and no less strange contradiction, the majority of the partisans of democracy in the present day adopt the tenets of Darwinism and Positivism. Darwinism applied to social science sets aside all notions of equality, and simply glorifies the triumph of the strongest and the cleverest." Further, he says:—"An atheist, if he argue consistently, will not expose his life to defend either his country or his fellow-man; for, if *all* really dies with the body, why should he sacrifice that by which he enjoys all the rest? Abnegation such as this would be absolute folly, and the sacrifice complete trickery. The denial of the spirituality of the soul uproots all reasonable motives for being just and honest. If I can enrich myself and escape the penal code, why should I not do so? The blaze of gold soon makes men forget a slur on the moral character. I see no good reason for abstaining from any indelicacy of conduct, from an abuse of another's confidence, or even from theft, if all this may go unpunished and be profitable to myself. Apart from religion, what influence is there to encourage good and withstand evil propensities?

THE BHANDARWADA RESERVOIR.

The following is the second report prepared by Mr. S. Tomlinson, Deputy Executive Engineer in charge of Water Works, on the points raised by Major Selby in his minute on the Bhandarwada Reservoir, submitted last week to the Town Council:—

To F. L. Charles Esq., C. S.,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—I have the honour, as verbally directed by you on the 26th instant, to report on the points raised by Major Selby in his minute on the John Hay Grant Reservoir, submitted to the Town Council on the 25th instant.

2. I should not describe the works as a "great" or "grave" failure. The works, so far as I know, are perfectly stable, and, as connected with docks, railways, streets, would be properly described as good. The failure only commences when we deal with their water tightness. In this respect (of course the most important in this case), they are imperfect; but 270,000 square feet of surface do not pass as much water as would one three-inches pipe pass through the bottom of the storage basin wall; nor, for example, is the leakage more than is stopped every two months by the Waste Prevention Department at a cost of about Rs. 3,000. The misconception on the point of what must be the condition of the works cannot be better illustrated than by Major Selby's not being surprised (as expressed in the meeting of the Town Council) "if the floor were cracked and he should rather think it was in this case." Neither at Malabar Hill nor at Bhandarwada is any such failure required to account for the leakage occurring. Neither need there have been any such scamping as we have this year exposed in the Vehar Lake Waste Weir, executed under the supervision of Government Engineers when the lake was built, and which has resulted in the leakage of 1¼ millions of gallons per day since that time when the lake has been full. The weir is only 358 feet long, and the leakage stops when the water falls 10 feet.

How far the failure is serious and from what it arises will be better perceived when we have disposed of the other points raised by Major Selby.

3. "*Who was responsible for this failure to ensure good work?*"—The imperfection in this case arises mainly from the want of efficiency of the mortar. The responsibility for securing good work rests, in every contract, most emphatically upon the contractor who binds himself under penalties to do it. If the contractor, is not responsible for the bad quality of his work, why is he required to maintain it, and why is he subject to penalties if the work be not good?

I go further and say that, if a contractor firmly makes up his mind to do bad work, the *only* method to prevent bad work being done is to *stop that* contractor altogether. Interrupt a speech as much as you choose, but if you allow the speaker to continue, he will bye-and-bye have said all he intended to say, and perhaps more. If the relationship between engineer and contractor is that of policeman and thief, the estate will suffer whatever becomes of the latter.

I consider, however, that the contractor's responsibility ends with the work, and does not extend to any defects in the design for which he ought not to be held responsible.

In this case whilst the contractor can never divest himself of or escape from the undertaking to which he bound himself, I am of opinion that a responsibility does rest upon the Engineer, my predecessor, Mr. Braham. His defence, if he were here, might be complete. There are two questions which I cannot satisfactorily answer for him. These are:—First, when the contractor systematically, either from ignorance or wilfulness, did not proceed with the work in a style likely to have a good result, why did Mr. Braham not divest himself of further responsibility by recommending the Municipal Commissioner to take the contract out of his hands? The partial answer is that matters proceeded frequently in this direction, but that the contractors evaded the complete step by new promises and undertakings.

The second question is, why was not the actual state of the works carefully determined before they were taken over?

If a bad contractor is to be *allowed to proceed* with the work, no doubt strict supervision is necessary. The inspection staff on these works was in my opinion quite insufficient and inefficient for such a work, and such contractors; and whoever is responsible for that, is responsible in part for the state of the works today.

4. *Was the original design a good one?*—Along with this, I will take the particular points raised in para. 3 of Major Selby's minute as follow:—

1. On what kind of ground was the flooring laid?
2. Was it permeable?
3. If rock, had it fissures?
4. If so, were the fissures stopped before the floor was laid.
5. Does Mr. Tomlinson consider that, taking its area and the depth of water, it was sufficiently thick and strong?
6. Does Mr. Tomlinson consider that the puddle wall was sufficiently thick, and that it was carried down sufficiently low?

I think I cannot be expected to have any *views* or *opinions* on questions Nos. 1, 3 and 4. I presume Major Selby wishes to have what information I have gleaned upon these matters. This is, as gathered from the two Inspectors on the work, first in 1886 and again now, and compared with drawings:—

The surface of the rock or hard moorum was everywhere bared in the first instance.

The fissures which were very small, were cleaned out and grouted with thin lime mortar.

The foundations for the walls, where there was no concrete underneath, were levelled up with small chips laid in mortar.

The floors were levelled up with dry rubble, where the foundation was rock and with concrete where it was moorum.

By levelling up I mean that the irregularities in the rock excavation, as would naturally occur, were first filled in the way stated.

Where the surface of the rock was considerably below the level of the floors, the space was filled up to the required level with a 2-feet layer of concrete on the bottom and a 9-inches layer on the top, the intervening material being dry rubble.

As to question No. 2, I am of opinion that the actual solid trap stone met with would be practically impervious, but that small fissures would exist in the rock, through which water under pressure would find its way.

Question No. 5.—Do I consider, that taking its area and the depth of water, the floor was sufficiently thick and strong?—I think the irregularities between the proper level of the bottom of the floors and the actual surface of the rock should have been filled with concrete. I cannot trace, however, any evil effect of the filling being with dry rubble.

I am not in favour of such composite floors. This floor has a layer of concrete 9 inches thick in the filters, 12 inches in the distributing basin, and 18 inches in the storage basin. The heads of water are respectively 6 feet 6 inches, 15 feet, and 30 feet. On the surface of the concrete was laid ½ inch of Portland cement mortar (2 to 1), and on the top of this again neat Portland cement ¼ inch thick.

Being laid on rock, this floor was strong enough to withstand the crushing strain. Whether it was thick enough to prove practically watertight depends upon its quality. Some lime concrete is excellent; but I should not feel confident in relying upon 9 inches to 12 inches or 18 inches in the respective cases proving sufficient. Evidently great difficulty was experienced in laying the neat Portland cement which cracked and had to be relaid.

In my opinion where first-rate results are intended to be obtained, there is no material equal to about 6 to 1 Portland cement concrete, and the thickness should have been in this material 12 inches, 18 inches, and 24 inches respectively. The surface of the last layer should be well trowelled, but no separate rendering done.

Question No. 6.—Do I consider that the puddle wall was sufficiently thick and that it was carried down sufficiently low?—This is the only matter upon which I consider the design to be quite wrong. The puddle is used on the northern and western sides, that is, where the walls are above the natural surface. It is protected by a bank of earth. I do not think it is of the least use. I do not understand why a wall of from 6 feet to 15 feet in thickness should ask for the assistance of a thin sheet of puddle. If it were intended to rely only on the puddle for watertightness, it is certainly not thick enough. If it were intended to rely partly on the wall and partly on the puddle, it betrays a lack of faith in the materials. The money spent on puddle would have been more likely in these circumstances to have been better invested in neat cement pointing to both faces of the wall, as far as possible. It is true that puddle has been largely used for backing to underground walls of service reservoirs, but not so extensively in recent years, and less in Germany than Britain; but I do not find, out of 50 reservoirs, any instance of the use of puddle in a similar position or behind a wall of similar dimensions.

The answers to questions Nos. 5 and 6 embody the main objections to the design. There are other points of less importance, but different Engineers would of course deal with details in a different manner and the circumstances of the moment known only to the Engineer may dictate the result in these matters. The works appear to me to have proved of great service; the filters are very successful, so far as they go, and they were only recommended by the Consulting Engineer to be reduced to the smaller size for the present. The time has arrived, I think, for considering whether the finances of the Municipality will now permit of the original proposal being carried out. The general design of the works would also be improved by storing filtered instead of unfiltered water in the storage basin, which is sent to the city in cases of emergency.

The structure of the walls—uncoursed rubble—is that which has in India as elsewhere been found to answer best for reservoirs. I think pointing in cement should have formed a part of the original design; it was subsequently partially carried out in the distributing basin. I do not think the partition walls of the filters are a fair sample of the walls in the larger basin; but if they be, the whole of the walls are built in a most inferior manner. That is the fault of execution, not of design.

For thin walls intended to resist water, the cementing material should be of the most superior kind, and if regular supplies of hydraulic mortar of that quality cannot be relied upon, Portland cement should be used.

To sum up, then, it appears that, whilst the original design was capable of improvement, the execution of it has not done justice to it.

5. c. *Was the contractor's tender recommended for acceptance; and if so by whom?*—Mr. Braham forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner a tabulated statement, but does not therein recommend anything; probably, verbally, he recommended the course adopted by the Municipal Commissioner. The following is the list of 9 tenders received:—

Firm.	Amount. Rs.
1. Dadabhoy Sorabjee and Vithul Tukaram & Co.	5,40,459
2. Ellapa Ballaram & Co. (Accepted)	5,43,766
3. Darasha Bomanjee & Co.	6,20,281
4. Sir T. Thompson & Co.	6,39,846
5. Nursoo Syboo & Co.	6,57,862
6. J. T. Lindsley	6,91,957
7. Govind Ramjee Samuldass & Co.	7,44,670
8. John Campbell & Co.	7,60,479
9. J. Hemmingway & J. Dace	8,04,557

	Rs.
Engineer's estimate with contingencies	6,34,660
Accepted tender with contingencies	5,97,303

6. d. *Did the Town Council or the Corporation, by declining to accept the advice of their executive, in any material way relieve the executive of responsibility?*—On the 24th September, 1878, the Town Council decided to retain the services of Mr. T. A. Bulkley, as Assistant Engineer (Drainage), and Mr. J. W. Smith, as Assistant Engineer for Water Works, in addition to a competent deputy for general routine work. Mr. Smith was directed by the Municipal Commissioner to attend to Bhandarwada works especially, when the works upon which he was engaged were completed. It was at this time contemplated the work should be carried out by Mr. Walton, and the Town Council regretted they could not retain Mr. Braham's valuable services for the Bhandarwada works. At the meeting of the Corporation on the 8th November, 1878, Mr. Braham's services were continued (see p. 76, Proc. Corpn, 1878). On the 9th December, 1879, the Works Committee reconsidered the above resolution with reference to the enquiry then proceeding as to the Malabar Hill Reservoir, the proposed new drainage works, and the resignation of Mr. Bulkley. The Works Committee struck out both the Resident Engineers, retaining Mr. Walton without a professional assistant for the new drainage and Vehar works, and appointing Mr. Braham (already in charge of Roads, Buildings, Water Works and General Departments) Engineer for Bhandarwada works without extra pay and a solitary Inspector on Rs. 200 per mensem. Mr. Walton's list of establishment required, including Bhandarwada, was thus reduced from Rs. 5,280 per mensem to Rs. 3,798. Mr. Walton addressed the Municipal Commissioner in very strong terms on the probable result of this action, and on the 20th December, 1879, the Works Committee inserted a Resident on Rs. 600, but still further cut down the salaries of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors from

		Rs.				Rs.
1	at	350	to	1	at	250
1	at	250	to	1	at	200
1	at	225	to	1	at	175
1	at	200	to	1	at	150
3	at	100	to	3	at	80
3	at	80	to	3	at	60

Bhandarwada was left the same.

On a future occasion the Town Council sanctioned the employment of a second Inspector for Bhandarwada on Rs. 150 and 2 maistries. The total supervision charges were 2½ per cent. of the work done.

7. With regard to the remedial measures, I should not have formulated them if I had not considered them to be likely to prove effectual if properly carried out. I have nothing to add to paras. 13, 14 and 15 of my previous report beyond this, that, from the result of further inspection and inquiries I find, as stated in para. 14, the concrete to prevent leakage in the distributing basin must be placed inside. The masonry wall was built against the rock without any puddle or concrete, and will not therefore be practicable to place the required concrete between the wall and the rock outside. This will not affect the estimate, but I regret the change is necessary.

I did not anticipate the floor was cracked, *i.e.*, broken by subsidence, &c.; but I thought the plaster would probably be loose in many places. On examination I find the inside of the distributing basin appears everywhere to be good except where the walls have been plastered. In these places the evil of plaster on such work is well exemplified. The water has already burst off several large areas and others are "as hollow as a drum." The floor, so far as I have been able to examine it, is in good condition except in a few places. No casual visitor would consider the appearance of the wall or floor generally to admit of the escape of a drop of water.

In the storage basin I find the floor to be generally in good condition, the walls leak badly from the outside on the eastern and southern sides, and as suggested in para. 13 of the previous report the efficacy of pointing is doubtful, and could not be done at all until the filters are dealt with.

The exposing of the floor of the filters being a work of much labour, it has not been practicable to do it. I do not anticipate the baring of the floors would show a material difference between these and the floor above described.

When the above letter came on for consideration at the meeting of the Town Council, on Wednesday, the Acting Municipal Commissioner made the following statement:—

I heard it stated that the leakage that was shown from the walls as shown in the trial pits was more than enough to account for the whole known leakage. But that calculation was based upon the leakage when the water was at its extreme depth; whereas the leakage of one quarter million gallons a day was gauged with the water at depths varying from 17 to 18 feet. Now we found that a difference of two feet in the depth of the reservoir reduced the leakage of the largest leak from 12 thousand gallons a day to 5 thousand; and so it is impossible to compare the leakage shown in the trial pits when the water was at its full depth at 20 feet, with the leakage shown by the internal gauging which was taken when the water was from 17 to 18 feet deep. Taking the settling basin on the west with the water at 17 feet 9 inches, the leakage shown by internal gauging is 132,600 gallons a day. Dividing this into the area of the walls, it gives a rate of about 10·8 gallons per square foot, whereas the actual leakage gauged in the trial pits, even if it were continuous over the whole area of the walls, only gives a rate of 7·4 gallons per square foot, leaving a deficiency of 3·4 gallons per square foot, this deficiency not being due to the walls, but must be due to the floor. Further, I do not consider that we can take the rate of leakage shown at the top of the wall as continuing equally over the lower portion, because from the diagram in Mr. Tomlinson's second report all leaks except one shown within two red lines drawn near the top of the wall, and excepting one single case no leaks were found in the lower portions of those trial pits which were sunk down to the bottom. This result is reasonable when we consider that the wall at the top is only about 4 feet thick, whereas at the bottom it widens to 11. I therefore consider that the leakage from the walls is chiefly confined to the upper portion, and that a still larger proportion of the total leakage is due to the floor than what is shown in the calculation given above. I have no objection at all to the proposal to try pointing the walls alone, first, only I am convinced that this will not prove effectual in checking the greater portion of the leakage, and there is further the danger of violently disturbing the old cement which has already set firmly with a possibility of replacing it with fresh cement, which in its turn may leak in some places. Lastly, as the filters must be extended some time, and when they are extended, the floor will have to be disturbed to bear the necessary arches. I think it would be wiser to do the whole work at once, both laying the concrete required on the floor and doing the pointing of the upper portion of the walls as recommended by Mr. Tomlinson.

After some desultory conversation, it was decided to postpone the discussion on the subject till a fortnight.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the proprietors and shareholders of the Bank of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, when the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes Adam presided.

The following report was submitted to the shareholders:—

The directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the audited statement of accounts for the half-year ended 30th June last. The cotton season was late and dragging, and the crop in most of the districts a short one. Money consequently was never in strong demand, and only moderate rates of interest prevailed. As the railway to Hubli has been completed, the directors have re-opened the Branch there, where, they believe, a good business may be done. The necessary sanction from the Government of India has been obtained to open a branch of the Bank at Akola, where, and at Amraoti, the Government treasuries are shortly to be transferred to the conduct of the Bank. The profit and loss account, including Rs. 81,119-11-2 carried from the previous half-year, shows a net gain of Rs. 7,73,640-8-11, to which has been credited from recoveries on account of past due claims previously debited to this account, Rs. 67,423-13-3, making a total of Rs. 8,41,064-6-2 available for division. A dividend, free of income-tax, for the half-year has been declared at the rate of 13 per cent., per annum, which will absorb Rs. 6,50,000; to Fund for Losses has been transferred, Rs. 50,000; to Pension and Guarantee Fund has been transferred Rs. 20,000; carried forward Rs. 1,21,064-6-2. Total Rs. 8,41,064-6-2. One bad debt, amounting to only Rs. 1,597-8-0, was made during the half-year, and has been provided for. A final recovery has still to be obtained from the New Fleming, and the New Alexandra, Spinning and Weaving Companies, Limited, the amount of which, it is expected, will be but trifling. Mr. M. R. Wyer and Mr. A. M. Gubbay retire from the Board, but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders will have to elect auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration. The present auditors are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.

In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman said:—

Gentlemen,—In the absence of the president, I have been asked to move the adoption of the report of your directors for the six months ending on 30th June last. These six months have presented a picture of prosperous tranquility—unbroken by famine or even food scarcity, undisturbed by war or even rumour of war if the perching of a small force, for some mysterious and inscrutable reason among the Sikkim Hills may be left out of account. While uncertainty and anxiety have clouded and darkened the political horizon of the west, India has basked in the sunshine of peace and progress. One cloud, and one cloud only, has overshadowed us in common with Europe. We have joined with Germany in deeply deploring the Emperor's death, and in mourning the loss in his prime of a noble, valorous, wise, and liberal-minded man. Gentlemen, during the past six months money has been cheap. In the corresponding period of 1886 the money touched nine per cent.; in 1887, ten per cent., while this year the highest point reached was seven per cent., and that only for a few weeks. It is unquestionably true that cheap money stimulates trade and is good for the Bank, and I think you will allow that this is supported by the results submitted to you. It is possible money may be cheaper in the future then it has been in the past. Partly it may be because of less hoarding, partly perhaps because hoarded money is to a small extent coming out in search of employment, but not in any significant degree yet on account of these causes. Another generation or two must pass away before the conservative millions change considerably their customs of centuries. The chief reason is more probably to be found in the lucrativeness of local industries in recent years. Take the cotton mill industry. It has paid so well that fresh capital to a very large amount has been attracted, and about a dozen new mills are either being built, or are about to be built, in Bombay itself. This will add in a couple of years close on 25 per cent. to the number of working spindles. The expansion is too fast and too great. Some bad and unprofitable years are in store for the trade, although these will only be temporary and passing, and give place to a renewal of progress when demand on the consuming countries—principally China—has had time to grow up to and pass this augmented producing power. Meantime, profits of mills are large and go to swell local capital and make money plentiful. I see that exports of yarn developed from 162,000 bales in 1883-84 to 388,000 in 1887-88, that is, in five years, and piece-goods from 166,000 to 230,000 bales. It will be interesting to watch the gradual effect on exports of cotton of the greater consumption of raw material on the spot. The ease of money was reflected in the high rate Government obtained from their last rupee loan. An average of Rs. 99·12 against Rs. 97·6 in the year preceding. The result shows also assured credit and a public sense of confidence and security. Gentlemen, last season's crops were on the whole fair. I find that the receipts into Bombay from 1st January to 30th June, for this and two previous years are:—

	1886.	1887.	1888.
Cotton ......bales	1,299,000	1,394,000	1,232,000
Wheat ......cwt	7,568,000	8,173,000	7,235,000
Seeds......... „	4,844,000	3,490,000	4,144,000

As compared to 1887 we lost ground in wheat and cotton and improved in seeds of all sorts. But as regards wheat, owing to the failure of crops in some districts—a failure that accounts for the rise in the silver price lately alluded to in the London *Economist*—little was left on 30th June, last year, whereas there are said to be large quantities remaining now if only Europe would ask for them. Demand is likely to come as weather reports from England are most unfavourable. Unfortunately for India, South Russia had immense crops last year and promises to have another abundant harvest this year. Assisted by a low rouble, she is competing keenly to recover the ground previously gained from her by India. True, the rouble has improved while the rupee pursues its downward course and is not to be stayed; and though we may have before long a temporary recovery if popular rumour is well-founded, the report of the Silver Commission, shortly expected, will not prove of that unanimous nature which alone might have led England to take action calculated to provide a permanent remedy for India. India will, therefore, continue to benefit through her export trade, but if the rupee declines in the next three years as much as it has been done in the last three, the finances of the country will be strained unprecedentedly. And with no sign of diminution in the output of silver from old mines owing to low price, and with the new Australian Mines—their possibilities still an unknown quantity—said already to be producing at the rate of roughly £500,000 per annum, there is every reason to apprehend further fall. This is a matter, the gravity of which cannot be overstated. Even should there be neither famine nor war in the next three or four years, and the ordinary revenues of the country swell as steadily as they have done, it will still require important fresh taxation to preserve a balance of the drops to one shilling and two pence. With every prudent economy practised, military reorganization undertaken and expenditure thereby reduced, home charges overhauled, unproductive public works cut down to the utmost, that is, practicable adjustment made between England and India respecting expenses incurred for the benefit of both and hitherto usually saddled in India— it may yet be found that all tried methods of taxation will be insufficient to maintain an equilibrium. It must be remembered that there are many suggestions tending to economy, such as payment of pensions under new contracts in rupees, general reduction of the higher salaries, the application of the recommendations of the Public Service Commission that, even if put in force to-morrow, would, unlike most of the proposals of the Finance Committee, yield no appreciable results for a great number of years. The proposals of the Finance Committee can in a great measure be carried out at once. It is to be hoped, that not many of them will meet the fate of the proposal to save four lakhs annually by abolishing the Calcutta Mint and be shelved on grounds that, so far as publicly stated, appear altogether inadequate, unsatisfactory, and inconclusive. For it is undeniable that every justifiable saving having been sought out and given effect to, and with a continuance of peace and plenty, it is possible the rupee may, within the next three or four years, decline to a level that will exhaust familiar methods of taxation and demand fresh and hitherto untried imposts if India is to pay her way. How will it be if we are visited by war or famine? There is only one other matter I would refer to, and that is the the alleged action of Government in withdrawing the proceeds of the loan at once from the presidency Banks and at the same time reducing their balances and placing the money in the Reserve Treasuries for the purpose of influencing the sale of Councils through a stringent money market. If Government had recourse to this petty and short-sighted policy, I think they did not act in the true interest of the tax-payer. Circumstances may have actuated Government, of which we are ignorant. I will only say that if such a manœuvre were attempted and succeeded, far more real harm would be done to the trade and commerce of the country, and indirectly to Government by engendering and fostering a temporary pinch than could be compensated for by any apparent gain in the sale of Council Bills. I would rather see Government try to arrange what I suggested in speaking to you a year ago, namely, let out a portion of their Treasury balances if convenient and prudent to do so at low rates of interest when required by the presidency Banks and on conditions framed to safeguard against emergencies. Gentlemen, the profit for the half-year was Rs. 8,41,064-6-2; of this Rs. 6,50,000 has been applied to the payment of a dividend, Rs. 50,000 credit to fund for losses which now stands at Rs. 2,00,000—and constitutes a second reserve fund; Rs. 20,000 contributed to pension and guarantee fund, and Rs. 1,21,064-6-2 carried forward to next year. I think the result reflects credit on the Executive. I move the adoption of the report. (Applause.)

Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit seconded the proposition, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee Raghina proposed, and Mr. Tribowandass Nathoobhoy seconded, the re-election of Messrs. M. R. Wyer and Mr. A. M. Gubbay as directors.

The proposition was carried *nem. con.*

It was proposed by Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit and seconded by Mr. Damodass Tapidass that Messrs. N. S. Symons and Mr. N. Settna be re-elected auditors at a fixed remuneration of Rs. 1,000 each for each audit.

On the proposition of Mr. Bikajee Nowrojee Pallonjee, seconded by Mr. Jugmohundass Vundravandass, the best thanks of the shareholders were unanimously accorded to the directors and officers of the Bank for the able management of its affairs.

A vote of thanks to the chairman being heartily accorded, the proceedings concluded.

THE TELLICHERRY BRIBERY CASE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Madras Mail* writes:—

There are two cases against Mr. K. Kunjen Menon, the late Sub-Judge of North Malabar. The case of the prosecution in the first one is that Mr. Kunjen Menon received a bribe of Rs. 800 from one Moungende Ketu Kunhi Abdulla Hadji, of Cannanore, now deceased, who was plaintiff in an original suit (39 of 1885) tried by the accused. A moplah, Kakat Kunhi Pucky, is also charged as an abettor of the offence. The case came on for hearing on the 23rd and 24th instant, before the Acting Joint Magistrate, Mr. Twigg, Mr. Kunjen Menon being defended by Mr. Willie Grant, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. K. P. Sankara Menon, Vakil of the High Court, and Mr. Coorotu Kannan, District Court pleader of Tellicherry. The second accused was undefended. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. T. Richmond, B. A., Public Prosecutor, specially appointed by Government. About eighteen witnesses were examined for the prosecution. The first witness, one Achutha Mallen, spoke to the actual bribing, while the rest of the evidence was corroborative and circumstantial. The cross-examination of all the witnesses has been reserved. The case was committed on the 24th instant, to the Sessions. Mr. Kunjen Menon being bound over in two sureties of Rs. 10,000 each, and on his own recogisance for Rs. 10,000. It is not expected that Mr. Cox, the acting District Judge, will try the case himself, as it was he who, as Preliminary Commssioner appointed by Government, originally enquired into the charges, and laid the information under the orders of Government before the Magistrate.

The second case was taken up on the 25th instant, and enquired into on that day and on the day following. There are three accused in this case, the second being K. Shangoony Nair, a clerk in the Sub-Collector's Kutcherry, the husband of a niece of Mr. Kunjen Menon, and the third accused is a clerk of Mr. Coohuni Menon, a Vakil of the High Court, practising at Tellicherry. The amount alleged to have been given as a bribe in this case is Rs. 1,435, the total amount agreed upon being Rs. 1,500. The case for the prosecution is that the amount was paid to the second accused for and on behalf of the Sub-Judge and with his connivance. The original suit in this case was not disposed of by the Sub-Judge, but was pending when the original enquiry began. The further hearing of this case has been adjourned to the 3rd August, owing to the illness of one Kunnuth Manayil Vasudewan Tiramumbu, who is alleged to have given the bribe. Eight witnesses have been examined in this case, and some nine or ten more remain to be examined. The cross-examination in this case also has been reserved. Mr. Willie Grant appears in this case also. The second and the third accused are at present undefended. They have also reserved their cross-examination. In the first case a long list of witnesses has been put in for the defence, including Mr. Cox, the acting District and Sessions Judge, and Mr. Richmond, who assisted Mr. Cox at the departmental enquiry which preceded these proceedings.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

THE annual public meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was held in St. James's-hall, Piccadilly on July 10. Additional interest attached to the proceedings because the opportunity was taken of offering a welcome to the bishops who had come to England for the purpose of attending the Lambeth Conference. There was a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and among those on the platform were the Bishops of Calcutta, Rangoon, Bombay, and Colombo.

The Secretary (the Rev. H. W. Tucker) read an address of welcome and brief report, in which it was stated that the number of ordained missionaries, including 9 bishops on the society's list at the present time, was 596—that was to say, in Asia, 187; in Africa, 139; in Australia and the Pacific, 17; in North America, 83; in the West Indies, 33; and 37 in Europe. Of these, 14 were natives labouring in Asia, and 19 in Africa. There were also in the various missions of the society about 2,000 catechists and lay teachers, mostly natives, and more than 400 students in the society's colleges.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said they were gathered together to hear the voices which they could seldom hear, to hear the witness of men who were come from the ends of the earth. It would be very easy to dilate upon the impressiveness of such an assembly as there was gathered together at Lambeth, which was so well represented there. In fact, in sermon after sermon, speech after speech, there would be drawn out, perhaps without weariness, the extraordinary thought of the presence among them of men who were dealing not merely with what they commonly called all sorts and conditions of men, but men who were dealing with all humanity as ambassadors for God. By the Church's work tracts and countries were being added year after year to the domain of Christ, and if they were faithful that would be added to in a rapidly accelerated ratio. They had not voices from Heaven and signs and direct indications, but they had before their eyes constantly the deep need of humanity, and it was for them assuredly to gather that God was calling them. They would hear that day the witness of 16 men, most of them missionaries, and when they had heard them they would say how was it possible for England not assuredly to gather that the Lord had called her above all nations of the earth; and yet they knew too well that there were whole classes of the community—and not the most uncultured or uneducated, but whole classes of their wealthiest, best educated, most cultured people—who scarcely heard spoken of, from one year's end to the other, the work of missions, who had no idea whatever of the magnificent principles which were being developed, who had no notion at all of the facts which came crowding in about human nature and human society, which assured them with a thousand-fold increasing witness that the Gospel of Christ was that which was needed to mould humanity itself into a true civilization, much more into fitness for the eternity, to which they hastened.

The Bishop of Calcutta read a paper on "Provincial and Diocesan Organization in India."

The Bishop of Japan gave an account of missions in Japan. The attitude of the educated classes towards Christianity, he said, perhaps might best be described as an attitude of respectful hesitation.

A paper by the Rev. R. R. Winter, of Delhi, on woman's work in missions was read by the secretary.

The Bishop of Rangoon spoke of medical missions, and of Upper Burma as a route to China. The annexation of Upper Burma, he said, had made a free opening for commerce and the Bible, right through a majestic river 500 miles up to Bhamo and then across a hilly range of 56 miles only they came to the borders of China. By the annexation there was a free open pathway for the gospel right into the western and south-western parts of China.

Bishop Scott, of North China, gave an account of the missions in China and Correa, and remarked that China was still pagans and awaited a fresh effort of Christian zeal to convert her.

Holloway's Pills.—The Great Need.—The blood is the life, and on its purity depends our health, if not our existence. These Pills thoroughly cleanse this vital fluid from all contaminations, and by that power strengthen and invigorate the whole system, healthily stimulate sluggish organs, repress over-excited action, and establish order of circulation and secretion throughout every part of the body. The balsamic nature of Holloway's Pills commends them to the favour of debilitated and nervous constitutions, which they soon resuscitate. They dislodge all obstructions, both in the bowels and elsewhere, and are, on that account, much sought after for promoting regularity of action in young females and delicate persons who are naturally weak, or who, from some cause, have become so,

THE "TIMES" LIBEL CASE.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, a Bengal Civilian, writes as follows to the *Englishman* on the recent action for libel instituted by my brother against the *Times*:—

First.—The libels against "Mr. Parnell and his associates" referred entirely to acts, the last of which dates from the year 1882. The Land League was defunct even in name in the following year. The *Times* wrote on the 7th of March 1887:—

"We charge that the Land League chiefs based their movement on a scheme of assassination carefully calculated and coolly applied. Murderers have gone forth from the League office to set their bloody work afoot, and have presently returned to consult the 'constitutional leaders' on the advancement of the cause."

On the 13th of June it continued:—

"The unity of the organisation on both sides of the Irish Channel is proved by a secret circular which was issued by the Executive of the League at Westminster three days after the parent society in Ireland was suppressed."

Was the plaintiff, Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, a 'constitutional leader,' and a member of the Executive of the Land League on either side of the Irish Channel in and before 1882? From 1875 to 1880 he was Vice President and Honorary Secretary of the Home Rule Confederation, of which Mr. Parnell was President. From 1881 to 1883 he was Vice-President of the Land League in England, and during Mr. Parnell's imprisonment from October 1881 to May 1882 he was Acting President. In spite of these notorious facts Lord Coleridge ruled that Mr. O'Donnell was not a leader of the Irish party!!! and was not connected with the Land League, refusing to put the question to the jury, although for six months before the awful crime of the Phœnix Park, with which it is in an especial manner sought to connect the Land League, he was the recognised head of that body. The Chief Justice airily dismissed the point in the following words:—"Up to 1882 Mr. O'Donnell was Vice-President in some offshoot of the Land League in England." This "offshoot" was the only Land League in 1882, and, according to the *Times*, it was a "unity" with the Dublin branch. The Dublin branch had ceased to exist in the end of 1881, and the London branch all through 1882 assumed its functions and performed its work. The *Times* positively stated: "It must be remembered that there is a complete solidarity established between all these Leagues" in Ireland, England, and America. The President was in jail and the Vice-President, Mr. O'Donnell, was the Chief of the whole movement in 1882. His position was extremly prominent as the Parliametary debates of the period clearly prove. These facts were proved by the sworn evidence of two English M. Ps.

Secondly.—Sir R. Webster, the leading consul for the *Times*, declared that, moved by a silly vanity, Mr. O'Donnell had rushed into Court without provocation. How are the facts? When the *Times* published its libels in March and June of last year Mr. O'Donnell, then in Vienna, did not at all feel that the cap fitted him; he did not bring any action. Still he wrote to the *Times* to protest against the general character of the charges. Such phrases as "colleagues of Mr. Parnell," "so-called constitutional leaders," "Home Rule party, &c." manifestly included him in so far as the acts of 1882 were concerned. Did the *Times* reply:—"We don't mean you. You are an insignificant person." No. It wrote an article of personal attack on Mr. O'Donnell, of which I quote one paragraph:—

"Some days have elapsed since we published certain explicit statements, tending to show the intimate relations between the organisers of the so-called constitutional movement, and the conspirators who plotted and carried out the Phœnix Park murders. No answer is forthcoming from the persons directly concerned or from their party journals. This morning, however, we print a letter from Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, formerly one of Mr. Parnell's Parliamentary colleagues, 'and an active agent in the Home Rule and Lord League movements' in this country. Mr. O'Donnell, who was distinguished from the great majority of his compeers by the pronounced character of his Catholicism, is naturally desirous to clear himself of the charge of association with murderers. He leaves the graver part of the charges we have brought forward altogether untouched."

Mr. O'Donnell's counsel drew attention to the words "is naturally desirous to clear himself of the charge of association with murderers." Lord Coleridge exclaimed: "Is that libellous! A man might have associated with murderers accidentally, and he would naturally desire to clear himself from the charge of having voluntarily associated himself with them. How is it libellous to say that of him?"

Is it not libellous to say, as the *Times* did, that he failed to clear himself, that "he leaves the graver part of the charges we have brought forward altogether untouched?" Moreover, I absolutely deny the whole of the Chief Justice's special pleading. Is it to pass into the authoritative law of England that the expression "association" with murderers or thieves or swindlers is *prima facie*, without one word of explanation, to mean "innocent association?" Why was the word "charge" used? "Innocent association" may be referred to as an accident, but it cannot form a charge. Again, the expression "Mr. Parnell and his associates" in the beginning of this paragraph is admitted to suggest criminal association. Why should almost the same words a few lines below mean innocent association? Even then did Mr. O'Donnell seek relief in the law Courts? Again, No. A second time he wrote a letter to the *Times* in which he demanded a withdrawal of the charge, or otherwise he would bring an action. Did the *Times* then explain his association as innocent, and his position in the Irish party as too minor for its charges to affect him. No, again. It refused to publish his letter, although it had just called him, "an 'active agent' of the Land League," "the murderous Land League" and had also, after calling Byrne a murderer, added—"Byrne was one of the trusted few. Among the others were Mr. McCarthy, Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Quinn—who met Mr. Parnell when he was released on parole from Kilmainham in April 1882." It also referred to another fact proving "how deeply connected" the Irish leaders were "with the Invincibles." "Mr. Frank Byrne," it wrote, "was Secretary to the Irish Parliamentary party," (not Land League party), "and was in intimate relations with the leaders of that party, taking his instructions from them at their offices in Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster." Thus the Parliamentary party in London was positively connected with the Invincibles in Dublin. During the six months preceding the great crime of the Invincibles Mr. Parnell was in jail and Mr. O'Donnell was the leader, the Acting President at Westminster, who issued all instructions to Byrne. The *Times* wound up by calling Mr. O'Donnell by name one of "Mr. Byrne's fellow workers." Lord Coleridge coolly assured the jury that any libellous interpretation of this last expression would be "a very strained sense to give to very innocent words"!!! No course was now open to Mr. O'Donnel, but to bring an action as he had threatened. The *Saturday Review* challenged him to do so.

Thirdly—Lord Coleridge found another motive for Mr. O'Donnell's action, *viz.*, a desire to injure Mr. Parnell. There was not the shadow of a ground for this imputation, except the honourable imaginings of the Chief Justice himself. Even the defendant, *Times*, did not suggest it. The first letter Mr. O'Donnell wrote to the *Times* was from beginning to end a strong defence of Mr. Parnell's party, and probably it was this fact that induced the *Times* to attack Mr. O'Donnell so bitterly. It declared "the alleged complicity of the Parnellites in the crimes of Byrne" to be "absolutely false." It was a manly defence of old colleagues. It was at the request and by the advice of the lawyers of Mr. Parnell's party that Mr. O'Donnell did not go into the witness box at the outset of the case. He was over persuaded to stand by and let the *Times* produce all its evidence, after which he would appear to refute and rebut it, Mr. Parnell engaging to do the same. His counsel most unequivocally promised to call him, and it was the utterly unexpected action of the Chief Justice in "no casing" him that prevented the pledge being accomplished.

The entire case is a good example of the saying that the law is made for the rich and the powerful. Mr. O'Donnell was forced step by step into the bringing of this suit, and he has simply been overwhelmed by the weight of wealth and of prejudice.

MADRAS.

THE HON'BLE MR. MASTER.—The illness which, for the last few weeks laid Mr. Master low, has been a source of very grave anxiety to his many friends in this Presidency. Our bulletins, published from time to time, were recently semi-officially stated to have been of an unduly alarmist character, but we now learn on the authority of Dr. S. L. Dobie, himself, who has been the only doctor in professional attendance on Mr. Master, that the illness has been of a serious nature for a long time. It appears that the crisis was not reached until a week ago, and during the past week unfavourable symptoms would have proved of the gravest consequence. By the end of this week it is hoped that the critical period will have been safely passed, and that a few days more will see the patient quite out of danger.—*Mail.*

A LEGEND EXPLODED.

ONE of the many legends which had their origin in the blood-stained epoch of the French Revolution has just been dispelled by a curious document published in the *Intermediaire des Cherchurs et Curieux* which is the French equivalent of *Notes and Queries.* This in the legend according to which the unfortunate Mdlle de Sombreuil was made to drink a glass of human blood. The story has often been contradicted, but no direct proof of its untruth was given until the following official report of what occurred at the sitting of the convention on the 17th Ventose Year III., was disinterred and published the other day:—"A member remarked that citoyenne Sombreuil, daughter of the citizen Sombreuil, formerly governor of the Invalides, aged 74, had been imprisoned in August 1792, at Abbaye where she had obtained permission to go and nurse her father; that in the beginning of September following, citizen Sombreuil was led out to death before the tribunals which then tried the prisoners under arrest; that his daughter during all this time covered him with her body, and obtained, by her untiring efforts, by her entreaties, and by the interest which her filial love inspired in several of the witnesses of the terrible scenes which then ensued, a respite in order that information might be gathered as to the civic qualities of citizen Sombreuil—information which was so satisfactory that Sombreil and his amiable daughter were released from this horrible place. That during the reign of blood which oppressed France, citizen Sombreuil, his son, and daughter were incarcerated. That Sombreuil the elder, then 76 years of age, scarcely able to walk, and his son were put to death, like so many others, without any apparent motive. That all the misfortunes which citoyenne Sombreuil has undergone have wrecked her health, and that she has no income, no resources, and is incapacitated from gaining a livelihood even by labour. The same member added that, having no claim upon the succession of her unfortunate father, the committee of finance cannot decide anything in her favour, and that the committee of relief to which he had applied had referred him to the National Convention, which he hoped would grant her the help she so well deserved. He accordingly asked that the national treasury might be authorized to pay her a sum of 3,000 livres (francs). The Convention ordered the matter to be examined in committee without delay." As the *Intermediaire* points out, it is quite certain that if Mdlle. Somebreuil had been put through so terrible an ordeal the member of the convention who was pleading her cause would not have failed to refer to it as an additional plea in her favour, and the explanation probably is that she was made to drink a glass of wine in honour of the Revolution, and that it had been handed her by some wretch whose hand was dripping with blood.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S LATEST SCHEME.

COUNT PAUL VASILI'S revelations as to Bismarckian designs on Belgium will probably be met by a denial in the German semi-official papers. For all that, says a writer in *Vanity Fair*, I believe that the story is in the main a true one. Belgium is, if I am not greatly mistaken, destined to play in the next Franco-German war much the same part that Roumania played in the last war between Russia and Turkey. Since the French erected the double barrier of forts and entrenched camps that now protects their eastern frontier, the position of Belgium has become more critical than it was before. There is good reason to believe that when next a German army marches to invade France its course will lie across Belgium. Thus it will be possible to turn the French fortress barrier, and strike at the heart of France by the Meuse Valley while the German armies, based upon Belgium and the lower Rhineland, will have their communications well protected from a counter-attack. This is almost certainly the German plan for the next campaign. The Belgian fortifications now in process of construction will be no obstacle to this plan, for *they will not be defended* against a German advance. The very guns to be mounted on the new works indicate this. They are Krupp guns from Essen, not, as was first proposed, French gun on the De Bange system. German gunners will be able to work them, if necessary, and German ammunition will fit their calibre. Belgium in the next war will be like Roumania—first a bridge for the invader, then an active ally. One hundred thousand Belgians may not be a very formidable force, but they would set free one hundred thousand Germans, who otherwise would be doing garrison duty and guarding communications.

It is remarkable that during the discussion on the defence of Belgium in the Chamber at Brussels last year, the supporters of the Government more than once called attention to the great part that a small State like Roumania had played in the last European war. It would flatter Belgian national vanity to have an opportunity of doing likewise, and the promised reward of the annexation to the country of Picardy and French Flanders would settle the question. Bismarck does not leave such arrangements till the last moment. We may be quite sure that he has already completed all his combinations for another war with France, if war should be the outcome of the present state of armed peace; and to leave Belgium out of such combinations would be impossible. Count Paul Vasili's statement that a secret alliance has been arranged with the King of Belgians has in it nothing that is improbable. I believe that last summer overtures were actually made to the King of the Belgians and the King of the Netherlands with a view to inducing both these Sovereigns to fall into line with the German Imperial system. Many men, both in Belgium and Holland, would be glad to see these countries united more or less closely to Germany, and such an arrangement would give the Bismarckian Empire what it most wants—ports, ships, and colonies. We may yet see, and that before long, the Kings of the Netherlands and of Belgium in the same position with regard to Berlin as the Kings of Saxony and Bavaria, Java and the Congo Free State flying the German flag, and the Dutch Republic at the Cape under the protection of the Empire which includes Amsterdam and the Hague within its limit.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 3.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

595—Nanu and H—Karsondas Natha and other vs Runchordas Goculdas and others—Hore C and B and Craigie L and O.

591—Jefferson B and D—Tooljaram Navalram vs The Gordon Mill, in liquidation—Craigie L and O.

592—Jefferson B and D—Motiram Bhagoobhai vs The Gordon Mill, in liquidation—Craigie L and O.

590—Mansuklal and D—Ahmedbhai Hubibbhai vs Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata and others—Little S F and N, Pestonjee and R, and Nanu and H.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

8,832-87—Wadia and G—Khursedjee Rustomjee Colah vs Pestonjee Cowasjee Boocha—Ardeshir H and D.

8,275-87—Anoopchund Hemchund vs Champsey Oogurchund—E Wilkin.

Appeal.

598—Moreshwar L—Ismail Hajee Isahak vs Mahomed Hoosein bin Syed Badroodin Joonerker—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary suit.

2-88—Hore, C and B—Hurrivulubdas Toolsidas vs Rewabai—Ardesir, H and D.—Part heard.

Long Causes.

425-87—Tobia and R—Bai Kasi vs Bai Achrat and another—Balkrishna and D.

506-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Gopal Thackersey and another vs Thackersey Morarji and others—Mansuklal and D.

383-86—Little, S F and N—Ahmed bin Shaik Essa Khaliffa and others vs Shaik Essa bin Khaliffa and others—Payne, G and S, and Macfarlane, E and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

59-88—Mirza, H K—Hemchund Premchund vs F L Charles—Crawford and B—Part heard.

62-88—Mansuklal and D—Bapubhai Kukul vs. Chugan Walji and others—In person.

58-88—In person—H Bicknell—Babaji Amroota Roopner and others vs Bhimrao Bapooji Kulkurni—Balkrishna and D.

70-88—Little, S F and N—Trikumji Wellji vs Vajbai—Mansuklal and D.

71-88—Little, S F and N—Mithabai vs Moolbai and another—Macfarlane, E and H, and in person.

A BUILDING at Lucknow, well known in the annals of the Mutiny as the Tarawalli Kothi, will pass in a few months from the possession of the Bank of Bengal, which has held it for a quarter of a century, into the hands of Justice, as it is required for the Division Bench of the N.-W. P. High Court.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette,* August 2.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Assistant Commissaries and Honorary Lieuts C S Wiseman and R Pringle, Adjutant General's Department, are promoted to the rank of Assistant Commissary, with effect from the 27th July 1888.

Deputy Assistant Commissary, and Honorary Lieut J R Faulds, Quarter Master General's Department, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Commissary, with effect from the 27th July 1888.

The services of Surgeon A Milne, MB, Indian Medical Service, are replaced at the disposal of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Surgeon-Major J F Keith, Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 11th July 1888:—

2nd Regiment Bombay Infantry.—Subhedhar Abraham Samuel to be Subhedar-Major vice Dharmnac Sabnac, pensioned; Jamadar Mahad Mehtar to be Subhedar vice Abraham Samuel, promoted; and Havaldar-Major Sak Mehtar to be Jamadar (provisionally), vice Mahad Mehtar, promoted.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—

Lieut Col C J A Yates, 28th Regt (Pioneers)—four months, medical certificate.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

Bombay Staff Corps—To be Lieutenat.—Lieut M R Hunter, from the Worcestershire Regiment. Dated 11th October 1886, but to rank from 29th August, 1885.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 12th July 1888:—

Havaldar Samueljee Israel to be Jamadar (provisionally), vice Sholomjee Israel, pensioned.

With reference to G G O No 547, dated 24th July 1888, the date of appointment of Second Lieutenant E T Saulez as a Probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, is 13th July 1888, and not as therein stated.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. M. R. Wyer as Acting Counsel for Denmark at Bombay during the absence of Mr. H. Curjel.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Jhaverilal Lalubhai Thakur, second class Subordinate Judge of Umreth in the district of Kaira, is appointed to be a magistrate of the first class in that district under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and is invested with powers to try summarily all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 260 of that Code.

Mr. S. Hammick, Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat, is allowed furlough for one year and two months from such date between the 1st and 15th September next as he may avail himself of it.

Rao Bahadur Gopal Vinayak Bhanap is appointed, at his own request, to do duty as First Class Subordinate Judge of Belgaum till further orders.

Rao Bahadur Kashinath Balkrishna Marathe is appointed to do duty as First Class Subordinate Judge of Karwar till furthers.

Under the provisions of Section 28 of Act XIV of 1869. (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) Rao Bahadur Gopal Vinayak Bhanap and Rao Bahadur Kashinath Balkrishna Marathe, First Class Subordinate Judges, are, on their transfers to Belgaum and Karwar respectively, invested, each, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500.

Surgeon B B Grayfoot, Medical Officer in charge of the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to be Superintendent of the Aden Jail, in addition to his other duties, till further orders.

Lieutenant F R H Chapman, 29th Regiment, Second Belooch Battalion, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate at Hyderabad.

Lieutenant Chapman is also appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the military cantonment of Hyderabad.

Under the provisions of Section 22 of Regulation XXII of 1827, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant F R H Chapman to be also Superintendent of Bazars for the Cantonment of Hyderabad.

Major J R Watson, Staff Corps, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate at Malegaon vice Colonel A J Doig, deceased.

Major Watson is also appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, within the limits of the military cantonment of Malegaon.

Mr H G Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, held the appointment of Commissioner of Police, Bombay, substantive pro tem from 6th June to 3rd July 1888, both days inclusive.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under Section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to appoint Rao Saheb Narayan Krishna Thanedar, Head Accountant in the office of the Collector of Khandesh, to be an additional member of the Bench of Magistrates at Dhulia, and to confer upon him, within the municipal limits of that town, the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the third class under the said Code, and the following additional powers:—

Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (Section 143).

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint and upon police reports (Section (191.)

The transfer of Rao Saheb Vinayek Krishna Sowani, Second Class Subordinate Judge, from Yaval to Amalner in the Khandesh Distict, directed in Government Notification No 3385, dated 29th June 1888, has effect from the 28th idem.

Messrs E H Moscardi and H F Aston respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad on the 20th instant, before office hours.

Azam Lalubhai Kalianji, Head Karkun of taluka Gogha in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and is invested with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—

Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (Section 143).

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint and upon police reports (Section 191).

Under the provisions of clause 2 of Section 45 of (Bombay) Act II of 1874 the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers in the Dharwar District to be Visitors of the District Jail at Dharwar:—Mr. C. P. B. Wiltshire, First Class Magistrate; Mr Sorabji Padamji, First Class Magistrate; and Mr. R. B. Stewart, Second Class Magistrate.

Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Amrutrao Mankar assumed charge of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Thana on the 23rd instant, before office hours.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Brigade-Surgeon A. Barry, M.D., F.R.C.S., to acts as Professor of Midwifery, Grant Medical College, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, M.D., C.M., or till further orders.

With reference to Government Notification No 1232A, dated 9th instant, it is hereby notified that Mr. E.H. Hoogwerf is granted twenty days' extension of the privilege leave already granted him.

Brigade-Surgeon I. B. Lyon, F.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., F.I.C., received charge of the duties of Principal, Grant Medical College on the 15th June last, before office hours.

With reference to Government Notification No 1217, dated 6th July 1888, it is hereby notified that Messrs H N Dalal and R T Dave respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Deputy Educational Inspector, Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha Sub-Division, on the 16th ultimo, before office hours.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned individuals, lately employed as Amins in the Sind Revenue Survey Department, having been convicted under Section 384 of the Indian Penal Code, are hereby declared incapable of serving Government in any capacity:—

Hotchand Watanmal, resident of Olh Hala, Haidarabad District.

Mulchand Kaliandas, resident of Bhion, taluka Kotri, Karachi District.

Verhomal Sangatrai, resident of Ganbet in Khairpur territory.

Ghuriomal Amarsing, resident of Naushahro, Haidarabad District.

Mr W Allen, CS, Collector of Sholapur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 7th of August 1888.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H Woodward, CS, to act as Collector and Magistrate of the district of Sholapur, District Registrar and Political Agent, Sholapur, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Sholapur District, during the absence of Mr W Allen, CS, or till further orders.

Raghunath Eknath, Officiating Kulkarni of mauze Hanmant Takli, taluka Shevgaon in the Anmednagar Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 380 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

The furlough for six months granted to Mr S Hernidge, Assistant Conservator of Forest, First Grade, under Government Notification No 4732, dated the 16th July 1888, is cancelled.

Mr H N B Erskine, C S I, is permitted to resign her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, with effect from 31st August 1888.

Under Section 12 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Kolaba District—Mr Vasudev Balkrishna, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Karanja, from 28th May to 3rd June 1888.

Bijapur District.—Mr. Rango Lakshman, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Bagevadi, from 12th May to 12th June 1888.

Mr Bapuji Lakshman, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Bijapur, from 11th to 13th May 1888.

Mr Babaji Siddheshvar, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Bijapur, from 14th May to 1 th June 1888.

Belgaum District.—Mr Venkaji Krishna, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Parasgad, from 27th June to 3rd July 1888.

Panch Mahals District.—Mr Motilal Vajubhai, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Kalol, from 26th May to 8th July 1888.

Satara District.—Mr. Vaman Balvant, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Koregaon, on 11th July 1888.

Broach District.—Mr. Motiram Ganpatram, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Vagra, from 3rd to 5th June 1888.

Mr Hargovandas Balgovandas, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Broach, from 2nd to 8th July 1888.

Ahmednagar District—Mr Mohoniraj Vaman, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Kopargaon, from 27th June to 11th July 1888.

Kanara District—Mr Timaji Venkatesh, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Siddapur, from 5th May to 16th June 1888.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Rao Saheb Motilal Hirabhai officiated as substantive pro tem Fourth Grade Inspector of District Police, in succession to Khan Saheb Miakhan Ahmedkhan retired from the 1st February to 22nd April 1888, inclusive.

Mr. G Rennison officiated as substantive pro tem. Sixth Grade Inspector of Railway Police vice RaoSaheb Motilal Hirabhai, from the 25th January to 27th April 1888, inclusive.

Central Division.

Rao Saheb Sakharam Chimnaji Joshi, Mamlatdar of Pandharpur, is appointed to do duty as Mamlatdar of Haveli in the Poona District.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Yeshwant Chobal, on being relieved by Rao Saheb Sadasheo Anant Natu at Erandol, is appointed to do duty as Mamlatdar at Pandharpur in the Sholapur District.

Major C T Peyton and Mr C W Richardson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Cantonment Magistrate, Devlali, on the 11th instant, in the afternoon.

Mr Ramkrishna Shamaji, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Siddapur, from 17th June to 5th July 1888.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Cruickshank, R E, to the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, Second Class, should have effect from the date on which he took charge of the duties of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, *viz.*, the 13th May 1888, instead of from 3rd May 1888, as previously notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 37, dated 13th June 1888.

Southern Division.

Messrs. Rajaram Khanderao Waidya and G. Carmichael respectively delivered over and received charged of the office of First Assistant Collector, Ratnagiri, on the 16th instant, in the forenoon.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SALT, OPIUM, AND ABKARI.

Mr. S. Daniells, A'bkari Inspector of the Chorasi, Division in the Surat District, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. F. Clifford is appointed to act as A'bkari Inspector, Chorasi Division, during the absence of Mr. Daniells.

Mr Nassarwanji Shapurji is appointed to act as A bkari Inspector, Olpad Division, vice Mr Clifford, and to retain charge of his own duties as Abkari Inspector, Surat City.

The undermentioned employes of the Bombay Custom House passed the Departmental Examination held at Bombay on the 16th instant. The names are arranged in the order of merit:—

Antaji Narayan Joshi, Clerk, Reporter General's Office.

Kashinath Ganesh Gore, Gate-keeper, Preventive Department.

Mr Gopal Vithal, Sub-Inspector on Rs 25 in the Thana District, is appointed, with effect from the 15th February last, to be substantive pro tem. Inspector in the grade of Rs. 75 on the Abkari Establishment of the Khandesh District, receiving pay at the rate of Rs. 35, and to do duty in the Thana District vice Mr Jukes transferred for duty in Khandesh under this Office Notification No. 3083, dated the 24th April last.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Vinayak Rajaram, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Khandesh Zilla, was granted leave without pay from 9th May to 13th June 1888 inclusive, and Shanker Bhicaji was appointed to act for him, with effect from 24th May 1888.

Lachiram Kotumal, First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Shikarpur Zilla, is granted leave on private affairs from 13th July to 12th October 1888 inclusive, and Assanand Kirpaldas, Candidate Vaccinator, is appointed to act for him.

Jiwatrai Seomal is appointed to act as Candidate Vaccinator, Shikarpur Zilla, with effect from 13th July 1888, vice Assanand Kirpaldas.

BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Mr. H D E Forbes, Assistant Superintendent, Poona and Nasik and Southern Maratha Country Revenue Surveys, relinquished charge of his duties on the 2nd May 1888, in the afternoon, and embarked for England on the 10th idem on one year's furlough granted him under Government Resolution No. 2182, dated 10th April 1888.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Surgn-Major E Colson and Surgn B B Grayfoot respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Supt, Aden Dist Jail, on the 10th July 1888, after office hours.

Surgeon B B Grayfoot and Muncherji Rustomji, Esquire, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Superintendent, Aden District Jail, on the 14th July 1888, after office hours.

BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

Rao Bahadur Laxman Narayan Ajgaonkar, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate, First Class, Ratnagiri District, is invested with the following additional powers:—

(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (Section 143).

(2) Power to make orders under Section 144.

(3) Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

(4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaints (Section 191).

(5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports (Section 191).

(6) Power to transfer cases (Section 192).

BY COLLECTORS.

The following Government employe in the Revenue Department was allowed leave for the Departmental Examination held in April 1888:—

Higher Standard.—Nagnath Keshav Godbole, Head Karkun, Taluka Taloda, from 26th March 1888 to 14th April 1888, both days inclusive.

The following Government employes in the Revenue Department of the Khandesh District were allowed leave to attend the Sub-Magistrates' Examinations held in May 1888:—

Sakharam Keshaw, Head Karkun, Collector's Office, from 4th May 1888, to 11th May 1888; Babaji Shitaram Classer, Taluka Jalgaon, from 2nd May 1888 to 6th May 1888; Vishnu Balwant, Clerk, Collector's Local Fund Office, from 1st May 1888 to 7th May 1888; Vishwanath Janardhan, Head Karkun, Taluka Sindkheda, from 27th April 1888 to 10 May 1888; and Mahadeo Janardan, Shirestedar to the Assistant Collector, E D, from 2nd May 1888 to 6th May 1888, both days inclusive.

LYING at Mostyn-on-the-Dee is a small craft, in which a crew of four men propose to set out on a voyage to the River Amazon. The little vessel is a steel screw launch only twenty-five feet long, and is intended for carrying and passenger traffic. She has been built by Messrs Smith & Co., Queensferry, Chester. Her engines are on board, but are not fixed, and she is going out under sail, being fore and aft rigged. The seafaring population at Mostyn regard the proposal to cross the Atlantic as most foolhardy. Her career, so far, has not been very propitious.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Anchor line steamer Persia, Captain R Hutchinson, cleared yesterday, for the port of Java, in ballast.

THE steamer Strathearn, 1,854 tons, Captain L White, sailed from Bombay yesterday, for the port of Java, in ballast.

THE steamer Rajpootana, 1,312 tons, Captain A C Stebbing, arrived in port yesterday morning from Calcutta and the Coast Ports, with a general cargo.

The B I steamer Colaba, Captain H Black, from Calcutta and the Coast Ports, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, with a general cargo, and about fifty passengers on deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—AUGUST 2

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Shannon	2162	C. R. Edwards	A	P. & O. Co.
„ Persia	2317	R. Hutchinson	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Clan Graham	1911	C. Alexanderson	C	Finlay Muir.
„ Werneth Hall	2690	W. Boulton	D	Edward, Bates & Co.
„ Apollo	2036	J. Douglas	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. of Dublin.	2150	R. McNeil	M	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
„ Austria	3090	D. Nicholas	N	C. & Eduljee.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Sultan	2041	Collin	1	V. Ebram.
„ Taif	872	H. Schumacker.	2	Hajee Cassum Joosub.
„ Kashgar	1555	C. Gadd	3	P. & O. Co.
„ Bormida	1490	E. DeNegri	5	F. Bozzoni, Esq.
„ Mobile	917	J. T. Cronin	7	F. Bozzoni, Esq.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	B. & P. S N. Co.
„ Strathearn	1856	L. White	12	W. & A. Graham & Co
„ Kt. Errant	2281	J. J. G. Mathew-	13	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
2	Rajpootana (s)	Stebbing	Calcutta, July 7.
	Colaba (s)	Black	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
2	Lombardy (s)	Preston	Colombo and Hongkong.
	Sultan (s)	Collin	Dunkirk.
	Taif (s)	Schumacker	Mauritius.
	Strathearn	White	Java.
	Persia (s)	Hutchinson	Java.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVAL.

28 Culna s ....Wood ....Moulmein, July 25.

July. DEPARTURES.

July 29.—Steamers Chindwara, Ville de Cadix and City of Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—95 bales wool, Benn Ashley and Co; 1 case woollen carpets, Lang, Moir and Co; 550 bales old gunny, C Heerji.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—7 bales woollen carpets, H A Hoosein and Co; 100 cwts sandalwood, Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Apollo s—1,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Errant s—60 cwts patchouli leaves, S Dosogne and Co; 3,000 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Werneth Hall s—600 cwts wheat, 450 cwts linseed, 600 cwts copra and 450 cwts mowra seed, C C Jassawalla.

FOR TRIESTE.

Shannon s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bormida s—30 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—25 bales twist, H P Jootha; 75 bales twist, K Joovarmull; 25 chests opium, B Roogji: 50 bales twist, D H Muncherji; 65 bales twist, C Chotalal.

Kashgar s—70 cwts cloves, E Passia; 70 bales cotton, D P Marker; 150 bales twist, W Grossmann; 90 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar s—55 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 100 cwts sandalwood, J Peerbhai and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethiopia s—205 bales cotton, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 31.

Forbes, Lieut, Poona Horse, *en route*, to rejoin from Deolali.

Thompson, Lieut, 1st Bombay Lancers, on duty, from Deolali.

AUGUST 1.

Mackay, Major, 26th Bombay Infantry, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 31.

Little, Colonel, 12th Bengal L I, on privilege leave, to England.

AUGUST 2.

Buckley, 2nd Lieut, Hampshire Regt, on sick leave, to England.

Nicholson, Lt, Hampshire Regt, on sick leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1888.

1. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at the Volunteer Club Room on Friday next, the 10th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

2. There will be foot-drill in the Town Hall at 5-30 p.m., on Friday. Uniform with new or old pattern; forage caps to be worn. All members are requested to attend.

3. There will be practice at the Colaba Range on Saturday afternoon.

4. Members who have not the new forage caps are requested to obtain the same, as soon as possible, from Messrs. Watson and Co., of Church Gate Street.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON.
Captain, and Adjutant B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st August, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

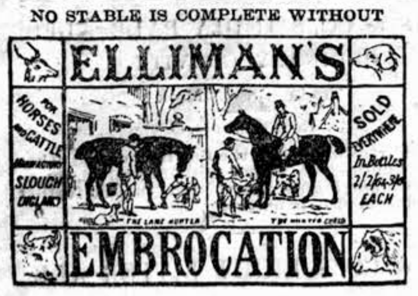
Barometer corrected 32 deg. Feh.	29·886
Temperature of the Air	78·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	·913
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·0
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of Wind.*	W, WNW, NW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	402
Fall of Rain	1·02
Total for during month	1·02
„ „ year	41·22
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd inst.	1·00

* From midnight to midnight.

SOME fresh regulations in regard to the marriage of soldiers have been issued at the instance of the Commander-in-Chief. In the case of a warrant-officer no authority is necessary, but in all other cases the consent of the officer commanding the regiment is imperative before the man can be placed on the married roll. In the case of a sergeant no specified term of service is to be required before admission to the roll, but all men below that rank must have £5 in the Army or Post Office Savings Bank, at least seven years service, and not less than two good-conduct badges. Commanding officers are not to sanction the marriage of soldiers in anticipation of a vacancy in the married roll, and any soldier marrying without leave, or married before enlistment, must fulfil the above conditions before admission to the married roll.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

"I think it very useful." RUTLAND,
Master of Belvoir Hounds.

"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains and bruises in horses' legs."
C. PRYSE (Colonel),
Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

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FOR RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO.
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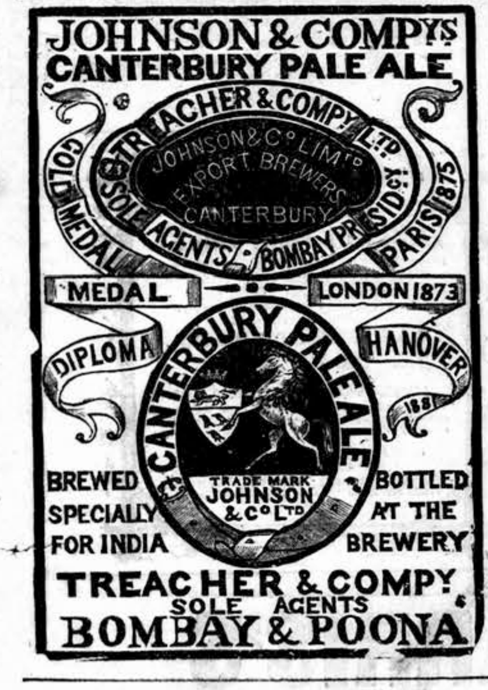

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SOLE AGENTS
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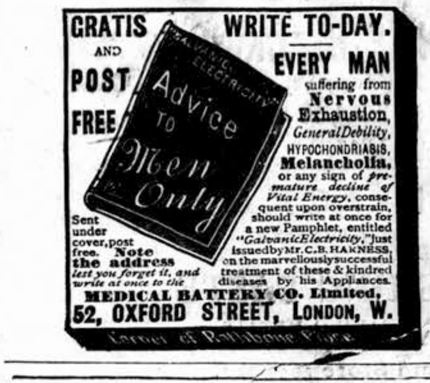

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THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseased caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Regulation Military Cloaks, extra quality and finish, thoroughly Waterproof...from	Rs.		48	0
Fawn and Navy Blue Cashmere Chesterfield Coats, perfectly ventilated	,,	,,	24	0
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Ladies Shot Silk, Plain Colors and Checks, Mantles and Cloaks, very stylish and extra Light.				
Black lined Tartans Gig Aprons with nickel Ring		,,	10	8
Drab Double Texture on check Carriage aprons	,,	,,	12	0
Tan Waterproof Canvas Holdalls, flaps and pockets English Leather Straps ...		,,	20	8
The Wolsely Valise Holdall and Ground Sheet combined, Stout Leather Straps and Rings........		,,	22	0

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Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving antern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

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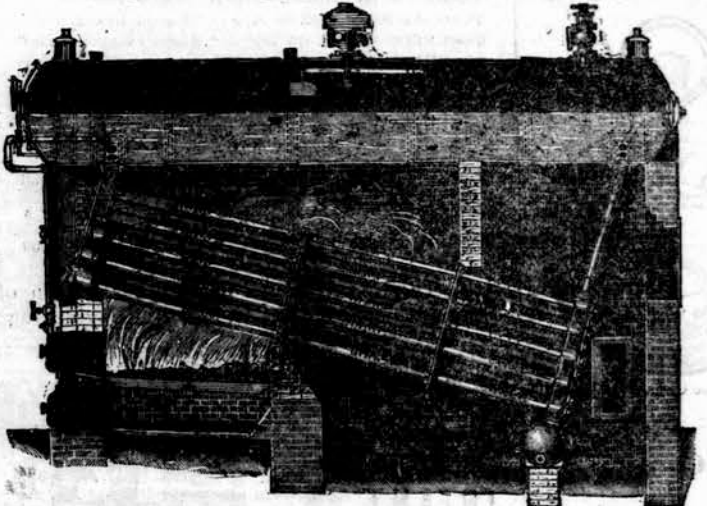

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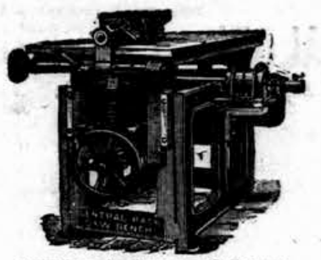

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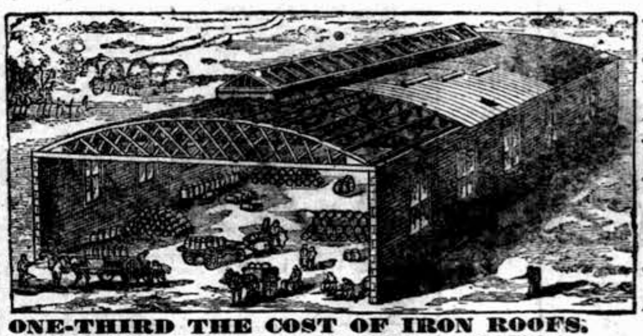

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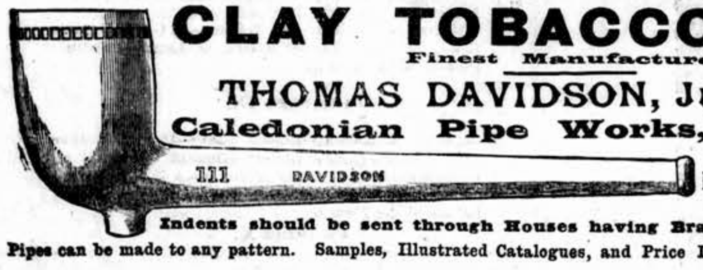

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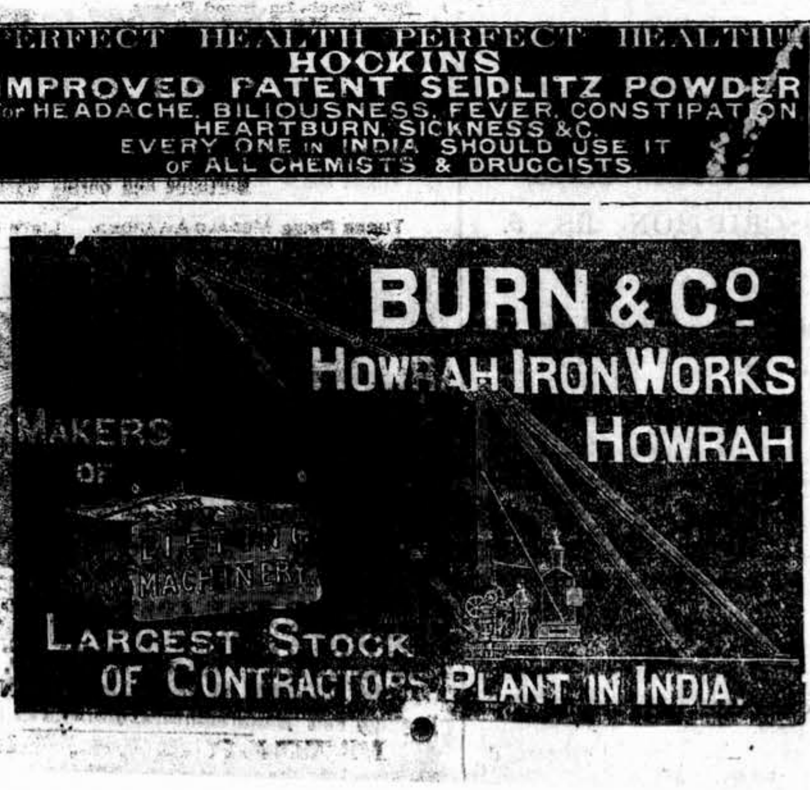

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